The Pyongyang Times

No. 6 (93) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

FEBRUARY 8: ARMY DAY

Colourful events are taking place at army units and in all parts of the country in celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army which falls on February 8.

While intensifying military and political training to mark the Army Day with high political zeal and the increase of combat capacity, the army units are organizing lectures and round-table talks and preparing materials for visual propaganda and performances of amateur art groups.

At the red banner unit to which Comrade Baek Rak Yo belongs, lectures and talks are being held on the subjects, "Korean People's army — revolutionary armed forces of our Party fighting to defend our socialist system, liberate the southern part of the country and reunify the motherland" and "Glorious militant path traversed by our unit."

Giving a lecture in his unit, Comrade Baek Rak Yo looked back on the road travelled by the Korean People's Army in the past 19 years since its founding. He said: Today the men and officers of the People's Army are filled with the determination to defend the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung with their lives and carry through the task assigned by the Party, even going through fire and water.

"The People's Army is united with one ideology from rank and file up to general and closely united with the people with one will and mind."

Comrade Baek declared: "This is the source of the invincible might of our People's Army. Should the U.S. imperialists and their stooges launch an attack on us, we will rout them, the sworn enemy, and accomplish the historic task of the country's reunification. We have made every preparation to do so."

A get-together with participants of the Korean war was held at the unit to which Comrade Bae Ryong Rin belongs.

Amateur art performances are also being prepared at army units. Servicemen of the red banner unit to which Comrade Bak Won Pung belongs are rehearsing chorus "March" and poem recitation "Hoist this flag on Mt. Hanna," comic story telling and sketches.

Representatives of workers and peasants are visiting the army units, bringing with them messages of greetings. Art troupes in the capital and provinces are visiting the front-line and other army units to give performances for the armymen.

Meanwhile, factories, mills, farm villages, schools and residential units are holding lecture meetings and round-table talks.

Photo exhibitions are being held at army units and the houses of culture on the invincible fighting power of the People's Army, the traditional unity of the army and the people, and heroic exploits of the army.

The crew of the coastal battery to which Comrade Sin Su'ng Ok belongs, who sank guard boat No. 59 of the U.S. side on Jan. 19, 1967

TELEGRAM

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on February 3 a message of greetings to Dudley Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the independence of Ceylon.

Reply from Cambodia

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul received a message of thanks dated January 27 from Norodom Frissara, Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in connection with the fact that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea condemned in its January 7 statement the brigandish aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys against Cambodia and expressed firm solidarity with the Cambodian people.

In his message, the Cambodian Foreign Minister wrote that the January 7 statement of the D.P.R.K. Government once again proved its active support to the Cambodian people's just struggle for defending independence, neutrality and territorial integrity.

U.S. BARBAROUS BOMBING FLAYED

The Ministry of Common Education of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to the Ministry of Education of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, sternly protesting against and denouncing the U.S. aggressors for their recent barbarous act of bombing schools in North Vietnam again, mercilessly killing many teachers and students.

SUPPORT TO ANGOLAN PEOPLE

On the Day of International Solidarity with the Angolan People, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Students' Committee and the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent letters to their counterparts in Angola in honour of the sixth anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Angolan people.

CEYLON'S INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETED

The Korea-Ceylon Friendship Society sent a message of greetings to its Ceylonese counterpart on the 19th anniversary of the independence of Ceylon.

Impregnable Fortress

Lieutenant General Im Chol

The founding of the Korean People's Army on February 8, 1948 was a great victory won by our people in their struggle for building a new society.

In the past 19 years our People's Army has grown and been steeled in the course of the arduous struggle for defending the independence of the country and the freedom of the nation against foreign aggressors.

Our People's Army enjoys the deep love and respect of the people for its infinite loyalty to the Party and the revolution, its devoted service to the motherland and the people and for its immortal feats and achievements for the triumph of our revolutionary cause.

The Korean People's Army is the direct successor to the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

Not only has it inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle but it is organized with fine sons and daughters of the workers, peasants and other working people with revolutionary fighters steeled in the armed struggle as the core.

It is the army and revolutionary armed force of our Party and people, which fights for the defence of the socialist system established in North Korea and the gains of our revolution, for the liberation of South Korea and for the reunification of the whole Korea.

Through their long-drawn, hard-fought struggle, the Korean people restored their once-lost country, took power firmly into their hands and victoriously carried out the democratic and then the socialist revolution and thus established in this land an advanced, socialist system free from any oppression and exploitation.

Through hard labours under the banner of self-reliance, we have created powerful bases of heavy and light industry, developed agriculture and laid solid foundations for an independent national economy and attained great results in all spheres of socialist construction such as education, culture and public health.

All this constitutes a real earnest for the happy life and eternal prosperity of all our people, a sure guarantee for the reunification of the country and valuable assets to be handed down through generations.

Our People's Army is safeguarding these assets, this state power and this socialist system from the encroachment of the enemy.

Though more than 20 years have passed since our country was liberated, it has not yet been reunified and its southern part still remains under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

We do not forget even for a moment our compatriots in the South who are suffering under U.S. colonial rule.

The reunification of the country is a pressing national task which brooks not a moment's delay and it is an honourable duty which should be discharged in our generation.

Our People's Army is filled with a firm determination to drive the U.S. imperialists out of our territory and accomplish the cause of the country's reunification.

"The lofty mission and revolutionary spirit of fighting for the freedom and liberation of the people, comradely love between officers and men and voluntary military discipline, close ties with the people, etc. are the characteristics and superiority of a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary army, which no imperialist aggressive army can possess." (Kim Il Sung)

Such a political and ideological superiority of our People's Army represents the source of power strong enough to rout any aggressor troops.

Experience in the past Patriotic War of Liberation eloquently proves this.

In the past Korean war the U.S. imperialists attempted to bring our People's Army and people to their knees at a stroke by mobilizing even the mercenary troops of 15 of their satellite states.

By no means of war or methods of brutality, however, could the enemy subdue our People's Army and people rallied closely with one mind and will around the Workers' Party of Korea and Marshal Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader.

The U.S. imperialists sustained an irretrievable, miserable defeat in the Korean war. The war exploded the myth about the "mightiness" of the U.S. imperialists who boasted of being the "strongest in the world" and laid bare their aggressive nature and weakness.

In the thick of the three-year fierce war, our People's Army was steeled all the more and became a strong army with a wealth of combat experience.

Our People's Army, vigilantly defending the gains of the postwar socialist construction, has grown stronger politically and ideologically, militarily and technically.

The obtaining situation makes it incumbent upon us to strengthen our political-economic might, increase the defence capacity and turn our whole territory into an impregnable fortress so that we can wipe out the enemy no matter which part of North Korea they may invade.

The American imperialists are now desperately trying to find a way out of their ruinous position by means of aggression and war. They are unhesitatingly committing aggressive acts against socialist countries and independent national states, savagely suppressing the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and disturbing peace in all parts of the world.

The U.S. aggressors, escalating their war of aggression against the Vietnamese people to a new grave stage, are getting wilder in their reckless attempt to spread the flames of the war to the vast area of Asia.

Especially, they are attaching a weighty importance to South Korea from the point of view of military strategy. They are stationing tens of thousands of U.S. troops there and maintaining puppet army more than 600,000 strong. What is more, they are continuously bringing in mass destruction weapons such as nuclear weapons and guided missiles, expanding military establishments and intensifying "war preparedness" throughout South Korea.

And they have revived the Japanese militarists and let them collude with the South Korean puppets to use them as a shock brigade for their Asian aggression.

Watching for a chance to invade North Korea, the U.S. imperialists are staging on a large scale various military exercises under the supposition of "march North" and are perpetrating incessant provocative acts in the areas adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line.

But no amount of the enemy's manoeuvres for war provocation can frighten our People's Army and people. Our strength has grown stronger as never before.

Our People's Army has been educated by the Workers' Party of Korea in the heroic fighting spirit and unbending will of a revolutionary army, and the traditional traits — unity between superior and inferior, between army and people — are being displayed more fully within the army.

Our People's Army and our people knitted together with one ideology and one will are fully prepared to counter and fight any enemy bravely without the slightest embarrassment even if he makes any surprise attack.

In the course of implementing the military line of the Workers' Party of Korea in the postwar years, our People's Army, a regular armed force, has been turned into a cadre army equipped with up-to-date arms in conformity with the characters of modern warfare and, furthermore, the entire people with arms in hand are standing guard in defence of their socialist motherland and the whole country has become an impregnable fortress.

In accordance with the line of building up a cadre army and modernizing it, the People's Army today has been trained politically and ideologically, militarily and technically; so that all, from rank-and-file up to generals, are able to perform the duty of one rank higher in the event of emergency. And great results have been made in equipping the army with modern arms and developing military science and techniques.

Along with the People's Army, the workers, peasants and all other working people are in arms, and strong defence establishments have been built in all parts of the country, both on the front and in the rear.

Our working people, with hammer or sickle in one hand, are devoting themselves to the creative struggle for the building of socialism and, with rifle in the other, are making full preparations for the defence of the country.

To train the People's Army into an invincible armed force, give full rein to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness of the toiling masses, place the entire people under arms by relying on our own material and technical foundations and thereby fortify the whole territory like an impregnable fortress — this is the consistent principle followed by the Workers' Party of Korea in the military sphere.

It stands out as a more urgent problem to increase our defence power since the U.S. imperialists are now weaving insidious plots to defeat and overthrow the socialist countries and small nations one by one.

Our People's Army today enjoys the warm love and support of the entire people and the solid foundation of our socialist economy constitutes a material guarantee for the establishment of a nation-wide defence system.

We do not want war, but never fear it. We always hold fast to the revolutionary position that the enemy playing with fire should be controlled with fire.

We have mighty power for carrying the Korean revolution through to the end.

We have the seasoned leadership of the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea, a great, monolithic unity of the Party, the people and the army, a powerful independent national economy and an armed force comprising the whole people. The whole territory has become an impregnable fortress.

The U.S. aggressors must look straight at this stark reality and must not run wild recklessly.

Should the aggressors dare to unleash another war in Korea, the People's Army, together with the entire people, will surely wipe them out from our land, liberate South Korea and accomplish the cause of the country's reunification.

The U.S. imperialists will certainly be expelled from South Korea, and the Korean people are bound to triumph.

← On the eve of the Army Day, a get-together of Hero of the D.P.R.K. Ri Yong Chun and students in Pyongyang took place at the Moran-bong Underground Theatre
Photo by Go Man Ho

People's Army soldiers are fully ready to fight the enemy at any time they are called upon to do so by the Party and the Leader
Photo by Kim Jong Dok

A CALL ON COMBAT HERO

Hero of D.P.R.K. Kim So'ng Jin

WHEN we made a call on Combat Hero Kim So'ng Jin, he was out with his men for a field tactical training.

In perfect fighting trim and in the middle of the columns, he was coming down a hill making his way through the snow. A kitchen car was already waiting for them there.

When they halted for a break soldiers were steaming.

After a snack the soldiers enjoyed themselves cracking jokes, singing and playing the knee-fight game.

Kim So'ng Jin was challenged by a little superior private for a knee-fight game. Bending one of his legs he grasped the ankle tightly and took up the challenge. His opponent deftly gave him a sharp push, making him fall on his buttocks.

The soldiers around burst into a laughter.

Then, the little superior private and other soldiers requested Kim So'ng Jin to tell a battle story as he had promised.

His story was about the storming of Height 565.7 early in 1953, when the life-and-death war against the U.S. aggressors was in all its fury in Korea.

His Story

The hero, a slim man of middle height, with a smile on his bright face, began his story. This is what he told:

The U.S. troops found Height 565.7 indispensable for them to hold Gyachil-bong peak, an important strategic point in the eastern section of the Korean front.

The enemy set up their regimental headquarters and built defensive positions circlewise on the height. And they boasted that the height was an "impregnable fort."

Midnight Attack

On January 9, at the dead of night the infantry company to which Kim So'ng Jin belonged, the soldiers wearing camouflage, braving the nipping cold, stealed as far as the foot of the height and took up its position there.

The thoughtful and self-composed hero continued with his story in a calm manner, casting an affectionate look at the soldiers.

At 24:00 hours sharp his company started a surprise attack.

A heavy machine gun of the enemy, which had survived our artillery fire, was desperately spitting fire. The attack was checked halfway up the height.

"We must take the height at all costs..." said the company political commisser breathing his last.

So'ng Jin felt an intenser hatred toward the enemy.

He made up his mind to blast the enemy gun position at all hazards. He crawled nearer and nearer the gun position, clenching his teeth. He threw a bundle of grenades at it, but soon it began to spit fire again.

"There is no time to lose. The lives of my comrades-in-arms, the people's state power and the destiny of the country are thousand times more valuable than my life, youth and hope."

Across his mind flashed the image of guerrilla Kim Jin who, fighting in an anti-Japanese guerrilla detachment led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, blocked the loophole of an enemy (Japanese) pillbox with his body to make a breach in the enemy's line for the advance of his detachment in the Tashaho battle on the night of August 23, 1939.

He jumped to his feet and blocked the loophole of the pillbox with his left breast. The machine gun was silenced. His comrades-in-arms rushed ahead and wiped out the enemy from the height at a stroke and planted the national flag of our Republic atop the hill.

At 1 a.m. Height 565.7 was resounded with the cries of victory raised by the men of the Korean People's Army. So'ng Jin was sent first by a stretcher and then in an ambulance car to the field hospital under the Supreme Headquarters.

At All Costs

He was hit by eleven bullets of the enemy's heavy machine gun in the breast. But warmth was still felt in his body.

"Save So'ng Jin at all costs. The country wants to see this invaluable treasure of the country saved at any cost," read the message full of paternal love, an order to the hospital by wireless, from Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Supreme Commander.

The hospital staff did all they could to set So'ng Jin on his legs again. Their efforts were not in vain.

Sixty-nine hours later, he opened his eyes. Certainly, it was not a dream.

He could not die before seeing the defeat of the enemy and the reunification of the country.

"I could not die, striking sorrow into the warm hearts of my comrades-in-arms. Could I die before repaying the paternal love of Comrade Supreme Commander? No, I could not. I believe I should live with a stronger will and satisfy the grudge of my dead comrades-in-arms. They asked me to liberate South Korea when breathing their last."

The soldiers listening to the story were lost in thought holding the rifles tightly in their hands.

They were inspired by the lofty self-sacrificing spirit displayed by many heroes like him including Kim Chang Gol, Ri Su Bok and Bak Won Jin who blocked the loopholes of the enemy's pillboxes with their own bodies to make a breach in the enemy's defence line on mountains and hills for the advance of their units during the Patriotic War of Liberation, which is known for the battles on mountains.

The hero continued with a flush of excitement on his face.

New Life

He was born into a hired farm hand's family in a fruit-producing village in Hongchon, Gangwon Province, South Korea.

After the country's liberation, his home village was again placed under the colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists.

His father Kim Man Sok worked as a hired farm hand, a day labourer and then a tenant farmer, and his eldest son So'ng Jin himself had to work at the age of seven looking after a baby at the landlord's. Living in abject poverty and misery his family longed for North Korea where the people, having taken state power into their hands, were building a new life, and wished to live a happy life in such a society.

The Korean People's Army, going over to counter-attacks, liberated So'ng Jin's home village on June 26, 1950. Thanks to the land reform carried out after the liberation from the rule of U.S. imperialism and its puppet, his family received enough land and began to live a free life without any worry.

So'ng Jin eagerly wished to join the Korean People's Army to fight for an early liberation of the whole of South Korea. His persistent request accepted, the 17-year-old youth was enlisted in the People's Army. In the Army he, for the first time in his life, received the treatment and enjoyed the happiness worthy of man and began to learn to read and write.

He was firmly resolved to defend the grateful system and the motherland which had brought freedom, rights and happiness to the poor like him.

Situation Demands

"We can on no account lay down our arms until we drive the Yankees out of South Korea, emancipate our compatriots there and reunify our country.

"The groans of our compatriots in distress are coming from hour to hour from South Korea. The American imperialists are watching for a chance to start aggression against North Korea, even bringing the Japanese militarists into collusion with the Pak Jong Hi clique. The enemy are busy preparing for another war and military provocations. The situation requires us to remain alert and prepared."

The hero continued in excitement: "The sinking of guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side which intruded into our territorial waters is a well-deserved punishment. We'll, in future too, inflict heavy retaliation upon the enemy if they provoke us. We should shed more sweat in military training and more proficiently master the handling of modern arms, and each of us must acquire the ability of performing the duty of a man one grade higher than each of us. We must closely follow every move of the enemy with full preparation so as to crush them at a stroke whenever they attack us."

The hero finished his story with these words. But the listeners remained sitting there for some time, allaying their excitement.

Confidence

The soldiers, in fine array and singing revolutionary songs, proceeded to their barracks. Following the soldiers I felt I saw many future Kim So'ng Jins in them and, before I was aware, I was walking with the firm tread as theirs.

I felt confident that the soldiers will certainly crush the enemy should it start another war against us, just as the hero leading their columns did in the last war displaying unmatched valour.

After supper, I went to the club-house of the unit where soldiers were busy rehearsing poem recitals, songs and dances for the performance in honour of the February 8 Army Day. Among them I found the hero.

Colonel Kim, the immediate superior of the Hero, sitting by me said:

"He distinguished himself in battles, and now he is also an active member of the amateur art group and a good athlete. He is one of the commanders who enjoy the greatest love and respect of their superiors and soldiers."

Bak Ung Gil

Pilots in ground training

Drill of Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen of the enterprise under the direction of Bak Ki Guk

Towards Another High Tide in Socialist Construction

Party and Government Send Congratulations to Factories

At a time, when the working people throughout the country are all out for bringing about a new upsurge to implement the historic decisions adopted at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, joint congratulatory messages and silk banners from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet of the Republic are being awarded to model factories and other enterprises which scored good results in the fulfilment of last year's plan.

As of February 3, more than 30 large factories and other enterprises received congratulatory messages and banners.

Among them are the Giyang Tractor Plant, the Munchon Machine-building Factory, the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant, and the Pyongyang Electric Appliances Factory. Also there are the Chongjin Steel Plant which is developing the metallurgical industry with our own fuel resources, and the So'ngjin Steel Plant, the Musan, Mannyon and Ongjin mines, and the Ungok and Hamyon collieries which attained good results last year in giving precedence to the extractive industry. The Bon-gung Chemical Works, one of the largest centres of chemical industry in our country, the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, the Gilju Pulp Mill, the Pyongyang Textile Mill, the Gu-so'ng Textile Mill, the Chemical Equipment Assembling Combined Enterprise, the Chemical Designing Institute, the Chollima Bujongang Power Station, the Gyongso'ng Ceramics Factory, the Chongjin Railway Administration, trawler No. 51 pelagic fishing fleet of the Chongjin Fishery also received the joint congratulatory messages and banners.

Congratulating the workers, technicians and office employees of the above factories and enterprises on their achievements in labour last year, the messages noted that their achievements were a clear manifestation of the revolutionary character and fidelity to the Party of the Korean working class which successfully carries out any task given by the Party. The messages called upon them to bring about a new upsurge of struggle in implementing the Party's line for carrying on economic construction and defence construction in parallel and fulfil the Seven-Year Plan successfully ahead of the set time.

Encouraged by the congratulatory messages, the workers, technicians and office employees evinced their firm determination to demonstrate the stamina of the Korean working class by bringing about another upsurge of struggle in carrying through the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, rallied closer around the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They unanimously resolved to fulfil ahead of schedule this year's plan which is of weighty significance in the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan.

In response to the call of the Pyongsong Machine-building Plant for a socialist emulation, many machine-building factories evinced their determination to turn out different standards of presses, rolling machines and looms of high-quality to make a more effective use of the already-laid economic foundations by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as they did last year in their "machine-tool multiplying" movement.

The workers of the Giyang Tractor Plant decided to boost the annual output of Chollima-28 tractors two times and that of Pungnyon tractors 6.6 times by the end of the Seven-Year Plan over 1966.

The workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant resolved to increase the annual output of electric locomotives 1.5 times by the end of 1968 as compared with 1966.

The employees in the field of iron and steel industry who have received the congratulatory messages and banners are in high spirits.

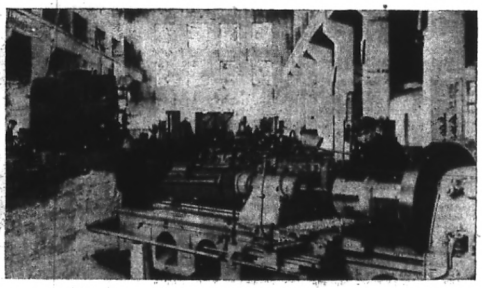
Considering that ordnance, machine-building and chemical industries and other spheres of the national economy can be developed rapidly only when high-quality special steel of various sizes is turned out in great quantities, the workers and technicians of the So'ngjin Steel Plant pledged to fulfil this year's production plan one month ahead of schedule and raise the level of output of steel and structural steel by 20 per cent respectively by the end of the Seven-Year Plan compared with 1966, with the existing equipment and without additional state investments.

The employees of the Bon-gung Chemical Works made up their mind to boost output by 34.2 per cent in caustic soda, 219.3 per cent in vinyl chloride, 83 per cent in carbide, 59.4 per cent in insecticides, 8.4 per cent in chemical fertilizers by the end of the Seven-Year Plan over 1966, in order to meet the requirement of ever-growing light industry for raw materials.

Boundlessly encouraged by the congratulatory message and the silk banner, the employees of the Ryongyang Mine, one of the biggest magnesite centres in the world, set it their task to fulfil without fail this year's assignment by December 3, which is 30.2 per cent higher than last year.

The workers of the Unryul Mine are striving to produce more iron ore in response to the challenge of the Hwanghae Iron Works for socialist emulation

The workers of the Giyang Tractor Plant are putting out more tractors for farm mechanization



The employees of the Sarlwon Mining-machine Plant are turning out better mining machines through technical innovation

Fertilizers to Countryside

Large quantities of chemical fertilizers and insecticides are now being supplied to co-op farms in different parts of the country.

The agricultural commission has a plan to send this year much more ammonium sulphate fertilizer to the countryside than last year.

The workers of the fertilizer factories are now working in high spirits to increase production.

They had produced by January 24 62 per cent more fertilizer than in the same period of last year.

The output of chemical fertilizers and insecticides is growing year after year in North Korea. Application of chemical fertiliser per *jongbo* (about a hectare) swelled by 80 per cent and the supply of insecticides 70 per cent between 1961 and 1965.

Research workers making a microanalysis at an agrobiological laboratory

Co-op farmers discussing the measures for the prevention of blight

Research associates observing the condition of the growth of rice-plant at a laboratory Photos by Pak Tae Sung

For New Upsurge in Agriculture

In our country technical revolution has been carried on in recent years along the basic line of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" elaborated by Premier Kim Il Sung. As a result, solid foundations have been laid for a further growth of agricultural production. The vigorous acceleration of ideological and cultural revolutions has brought about improvement in the general knowledge of the peasantry and elevation of their technical and cultural levels, and the heightening of their political and work zeal. A large number of agricultural scientists and agro-technicians have been trained and a system of guiding agriculture capable of giving it expert guidance has been established. State assistance has increased in all fields of agricultural production. The complete abolition of agricultural tax-in-kind and the construction of various production facilities and modern farm houses at state expense, above all, have improved markedly the living standards of the peasantry.

A national agricultural workers' conference was convened between February 1 and 3 to discuss measures for putting agriculture on a scientific and technical basis and bringing about a greater upsurge in agricultural production on the basis of these achievements.

The conference was attended by more than 5,200 leading functionaries in agriculture, administrative workers of the co-operative farms, agricultural scientists, responsible workers of factories and other enterprises rendering assistance to the countryside, from different parts of the country.

The attendants summed up experience gained in the past years and expressed their resolve further to increase agricultural production.

O Gi Hyon, Chairman of the Management Board of the So'ju Co-operative Farm in Junggang County, Jagang Province, said: "In a few recent years we tripled grain harvest and quadrupled livestock. We will continue to increase the production of grains and meat by drawing on the experience gained, and by doing farming in a more scientific and technical manner so as to suit the specific conditions of our cooperative farm."

Speaking of how her village knows as a village of poor peasants tilling hillside plots in the pre-liberation days has become rich, Ri Gum Nyo, Chairman of the Management Board of the Namjung Co-operative Farm, Byoktong County, North Pyongan Province, said: "By introducing farming methods suiting the specific conditions of mountainous areas we increased the income for each household 2.5 times in grain and 4 times in cash in recent several years. To give a scientific and technical guidance to farming, I took the correspondence course of an agricultural college and obtained qualifications for an agronomist. I am confident that we will be able further to increase agricultural production by turning to good account our experience and achievements."

Song Gwan Jo, Chairman of the Committee for Rural Economy of South Pyong-an Province, discussed how to reclaim 10,000 *jongbo* (One *jongbo* is a bout one hectare.) of tideland in the coming years for increasing grain production.

The speakers were unanimous in evincing their determination to build up our positions in the countryside strongly and remain alert and prepared along the state line on conducting economic construction in parallel with defence building, to meet the prevailing situation and bring about a new upsurge in agricultural production.

Rural Construction in the New Year

IN recent years we have annually built modern farm houses for tens of thousands of families, educational, cultural and welfare establishments, facilities for agricultural production in the countryside, which have been provided gratis to the rural population. More modern farm houses, school buildings, creches and kindergartens and facilities for agricultural production were built for the farming population last year than in 1964-1965. As a result, our countryside has changed beyond recognition.

Much more construction projects will be undertaken in the New Year than last year.

PRODUCTION FACILITIES

We will continue to push ahead vigorously with the large irrigation projects in the Amrok River basin and the Singye area and expand paddies and, at the same time, carry on large-scale nature-remaking including breakwater projects on the west coast, dyke projects on rivers, big and small, and riverbed cleaning. And three times as large tideland as last year will be turned into fields for producing quantities of raw materials for fibre and paper industries.

Modern facilities for storing and processing fruits to be produced at newly created orchards will go up everywhere. And modern poultry farms will go up around Pyongyang and other big cities, and industrial centres.

TWICE

Besides production facilities, modern farm houses and cultural and welfare establishments will mushroom everywhere. The construction of creches, kindergartens and school buildings, above all, makes up a great proportion in this year's rural construction.

Twice as many modern farm houses will be built in the countryside this year as last year and each workteam will have its own creches and kindergarten.

Two times as many modern school buildings will be built as what we did last year for the successful introduction of compulsory nine-year technical education this April.

More modern farm houses will go up this year Photo by Jo Chang Gin

TRACES OF LIFE

ONE day, towards sunset, Kim Chang Dok, an old turbine fitter of the machinery company, was on his way from the department in charge of assembling work of the construction enterprise. He suddenly halted at the worksite where equipment assembly company No. 1 was working on the last boiler.

Veteran steeplejacks raised shouts in a flurry and some times whistle shrilled piercing the air of the noisy construction site. It was a cold day with fine powdery snow coming down. Yet they were steaming. They were strained in their work, not simply because the rotary radius of the 75-ton turret crane narrowed down as the construction project of the power plant entered the final stage. The crane was lifting up from an open waggon a large bundle of six columns temporarily assembled with crossbeams in-between. The load was unusually heavy and bulky. But the crane-operators, in co-operation with steeplejacks, skillfully operated the crane in such a narrow space and finally put the huge, gate-like load of columns at the place where they were to be assembled.

Shouts of joy "four to one" went up in chorus.

"They are going at it hard," Kim Chang Dok murmured to himself. He knew that the ratio meant the job took them only a quarter of the time previously spent on assembling columns one by one for the boiler.

The old man cautiously crossed railway sidings and crane tracks, speaking to himself. "But how is our turbine platoon doing?"

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, occupying a spacious site, has created by stages a generating capacity of hundreds of thousands of kw. The tempo of construction has risen from year to year. Its builders are increasing the speed of construction in order to supply more electricity for the economic construction and defence building of the country.

TO TAP LATENT RESERVE

"Where can we immediately tap reserve? By expediting the assembly of condensers? Yes, that is the way out. Fitter Kim Chang Dok of the turbine platoon who came back to the machine chamber said half to himself, recalling the talk he had with Kim I Sun, the man in charge of technical guidance in assembling work.

Adjusting the speed regulator, the nerve of the turbine, to be handed over to the platoon in charge of a trial run, he thought he should see Bak So'ng Su who was engaged mainly in the assembling of turbine condensers. It seemed to him that Bak was not working as hard as he should for the acceleration of the assembling speed. Just at this moment the deputy head of the machinery company in charge of technical affairs, came up to him. His look told he was excited.

"The comrades of equipment assembly company No. 1 have just..."

"Well, do you mean the boiler? I've also seen them, let's discuss the matter in the evening."

The deputy head Gang Jong Soh had a great respect for the old man. This was not simply because the old man was the father of his teacher and was highly skilled. The old man, an ordinary fitter, was always concerned about the work of his platoon as a whole, had an unfiring spirit of pursuit and had a strict command of himself lest he should become a moral debtor. This earned him the respect of the deputy head.

Not only had he steadily improved the process of work in assembling each turbine for the power station but also had advanced no small number of rationalization proposals and thus contributed a good bit to reducing the time of turbine assembling by a quarter with a smaller number of work hands than at the time of the assembly of turbine No. 1.

That evening it did not take Kim Chang Dok and Gang Jong Soh much time to explore ways and means of speeding up the assembly of condensers. He readily agreed to the old man's idea, just as Kim I Sun, technical instructor of the construction enterprise, did.

THEY LOOK AHEAD, NOT BACK

The next day was a holiday. Kim Chang Dok called on Bak So'ng Su at his home, a man who began his career 25 years ago as apprentice to him.

The host talked with the guest, his senior in his youthful days, recalling with deep emotion how they worked together over the past 25 years. When they were working on the construction site of a hydroelectric power station the Japanese imperialists were undertaking in a northern region of Korea, they sabotaged in one way or another the assembly of turbines, so that the Japanese failed to put into operation even a single turbine till their defeat in August 1945.

The guest listened in silence before he broke in: "So'ng Su, you seem to be anarchronistic. This is not the time when the old folks sit idle only looking back on the past."

Kim Chang Dok, usually a man of few words—a proclivity formed probably in his long career as a fitter—seemed to grow hot in his words. Bak was somewhat surprised at this. The old man went on:

"Those many power stations we've built may be compared to the traces of our life, traces of our labour. And nowadays there are more than a couple of big power stations rising up. I'm determined to leave more such traces, and more quickly at that, as long as I'm able-bodied."

"I, too, did think that way listening to you the other day," said Bak remembering what had happened on the 57th birthday of the old man a few days ago.

That day Gang Jong Soh said that he was expecting of the old turbine fitter to assemble ten more turbines including the last one on the present construction site in his remaining years and thus bring the total figure up to 50. But the old man's idea was different. The old man, who began his career as a turbine fitter forty years ago, evinced his resolve to assemble 24 more turbines to bring the total up to 50, not counting the 14 turbines he had assembled before the country's liberation.

"You will live at least ten years more than I, and this means you will have the chances to build more power stations. And, by the way, you are now confronted with..."

After referring to the innovation introduced by the boiler fitters which he had witnessed the day before, Kim Chang Dok touched on the problem of the assembly of condensers. He frankly spoke of a series of irrational points in the bronze tube cutters and the hole cleaners now in use. But Bak So'ng Su, saying that they were four to five times more effective, insisted that they had nothing to do with the speed of the assembly of condensers. Both argued for a long time about whether or not there was room for increasing the speed.

Finally the argument was over when Bak So'ng Su gave in, promising that on the following day he would discuss the matter with Gang Jong Soh, deputy company leader in charge of technical affairs, and Kim I Sun, technical instructor at the department in charge of assembly work. Earlier both of them had promised Kim Chang Dok to help Bak in improving that on the cutters and hole cleaners in a rational way to accelerate the assembly of condensers.

TO ANOTHER CONSTRUCTION SITE

A few days later when he was coming back together with the turbine platoon leader after handing over a newly-assembled turbine to the platoon in charge of a trial run, Kim Chang Dok met Bak So'ng Su who was on his way to the department in charge of assembly work.

"How is the matter going?" he asked.

"There is still..." Bak replied in ambiguous terms.

"Well, it's not easy to do that. Anyway, consult with your colleagues and pool your wisdom."

As the days went by Bak began to feel a ray of hope gradually shedding on him.

He racked his brains for the ways of improving those tube cutters and hole cleaners. During breaks he described something on the ground, erased it and again drew something. Back at home in the evening, he did the same on paper. And he called more often on his fellow-workers and technicians Gang Jong Soh and Kim I Sun for advice.

Half a month or so after Kim Chang Dok had a long argument with Bak So'ng Su, the newly devised hole cleaner for the body of condenser with thousands of holes for bronze tubes was put to the test. Some days later, a new bronze tube cutter was also put to the test. The per-hour capacity of the improved machines were almost twice as efficient as the previous ones.

"So'ng Su, how do you feel?" asked Kim Chang Dok when the test was over. So'ng Su only smiled. "The assembly of the last turbine," old Kim continued, "may bring a hard time to the fitters of equipment assembly company No. 1 who are going ahead with the assembly of the last boiler. So'ng-Su, the capacity of the last turbine will be double that of the previous one but, let's display our strength to the full to see that its assembly will not take more time than the previous one. I have also explored the possibility of improving the assembling process."

The old fitter patted his colleague on the shoulder. They headed for the site where the foundation of the turbine was being laid. They wanted to urge the concrete tamping workers of the construction company to speed up. They were filled with the determination to complete the assembly of the last turbine of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant at an early date and move to another construction site to leave new traces of their life there.

Son Ryong Sik

Construction workers at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station

People's Army Art Troupes Give Performances

These days art troupes of the Korean People's Army have been giving performances in Pyongyang in honour of the 19th founding anniversary of the Korean People's Army.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY SONG AND DANCE TROUPE

The Korean People's Army Song and Dance Troupe has been giving performances at the Grand Theatre. Its repertoire, consisting of two parts, includes male chorus "We're Awaiting the Order from the Leader," group dance "Carrying a Direct-Firing Gun on to the Hill," male chorus "Soldiers Amusing Themselves by Singing and Dancing on the Front," female chorus "Three Sisters," and light music "The Outpost Is Impregnable." The pieces and numbers on the repertoire depict the morale of the armymen who, firmly standing guard on the country's defence line, are ready to repulse the enemy whenever they attack us, and represent the unity of the armymen and the people and the soldiers' optimism. The performances are well received by the spectators.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY DRAMA COMPANY

The Korean People's Army Drama Company has been staging "A Company Behind the Enemy Line" at the Moranbong Theatre. The drama is about an army company which, remaining behind the enemy line on the order from the regimental headquarters at the time of our army's temporary retreat, raids a U.S. army unit and liberates a village by keeping contacts with the underground Party organization and operating jointly with the local people.

The drama is welcomed by the citizens.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY CIRCUS

The Korean People's Army Circus has been appearing at the Pyongyang Aerobatic Theatre with a repertoire reflecting the jolly life, boldness and optimism of the army. Its performances show the distinctive features of the army circus.

At Literary and Arts Unions Publishing House

More Literary Books for the Masses

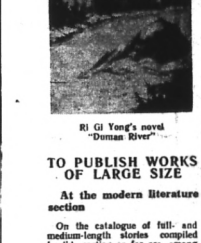
Anthology "Glory to the Party"

THE statistical data on the trend of the reading public available at the State Central Library indicate that in recent years literary books have been great favourites.

Most of these literary books are from the Publishing House of the General Federation of Literary and Arts Unions, whose 20th founding anniversary was celebrated last year.

This publishing house now puts out different kinds of literary books including modern literature, Korean classics and world literature as well as eight kinds of monthly magazines including "Joson Munhak" (Korean Literature) and "Chongnyon Munhak" (Youth Literature).

Not long ago I had an opportunity to visit some sections of the publishing house.



Ri Gi Yong's novel "Duman River"

TO PUBLISH WORKS OF LARGE SIZE

At the modern literature section

On the catalogue of full- and medium-length stories compiled by this section so far are, among other things, Ri Gi Yong's novel "Duman River" (in three volumes) giving an epical picture of the life of the Korean peasants under the nearly-half-a-century-long colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, Choe Myon Ik's novel "Sosan Daesa" (a commander and patriotic Buddhist monk) depicting the heroic struggle of the people during the Imjin Patriotic War.

Also on the catalogue are Ri Gi Yong's "Land," Yun Se Jung's "Through Ordeals" and "The Blast Furnace Breathes," Chon Se Bong's "Spring in the Village of Sokgaewul" (in three volumes), Sok Yun Gil's "A New Era Dawns" (1st and 2nd volumes) and other stories which reflect our people's life in the post-liberation period. Besides, there are selected works of individual writers, collections of stories, anthologies, etc. A library of works of modern Korean literature also came off the press.

Section chief Kim Ha Yong had this to say:

"The role of our section may be compared to heavy industry forming the backbone of the national economy. In other words, I wish to say we're leading the main stream of the Korean literary movement."

The success of editing work depends largely on the abundance of literary productions. Ri Gi Yong, Chon Se Bong, Bak Tae Won, Sok Yun Gi, Hwang Gon and many other prominent writers have produced new fine novels. It gives encouragement to our staff in our editing work.

In recent years alone, a number of novels such as "A New Era Dawns" by Sok Yun Gi, "Is the Dawn Breaking over the Land of Morning Freshness?" by Bak Tae Won and "Sons and Daughters" by Hwang Gon have added to the production list of our publishing house. "A New Era Dawns" is expected to appear in four books. Its second volume came off the press at the close of last year.

"Is the Dawn Breaking over the Land of Morning Freshness?" is also expected to be put out in many volumes. It's second volume, too, was out last year.

Our editing staff will go on publishing historical books on significant events in the long history of our people as well as stories dealing with the revolutionary traditions, namely, with our revolutionary forerunners at the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the thirties and forties, stories treating of our people's endeavours in socialist construction, and those portraying the revolutionary struggle of the people in South Korea, to meet the demand of the times and the aspiration of the people. Collections of stories, poems, dramas and critiques and various guides to the study of literature are being issued in succession.

Some of the modern editions of the Korean classics

LITERARY LEGACY

At the Korean classics section

The central task of this section at present is to publish a "selection of Korean classics" altogether in 35 volumes, which will contain verses, novels, travelogues, classical critiques, comments on classical writers, folk literature, collection of legends, old tales and folk songs written by prominent classical writers of Korea in the period from the ancient time to modern age. This selection is, so to speak, a comprehensive codification of the results scored by Korean literature through its long history. Twenty-four volumes have already been put out starting from 1956.

Such well-known literary scientists as Drs. Hong Gi Mun and Kim Ha Myong are doing much for the early publication of this selection.

"Though the selection consists of 35 volumes, this is only the beginning, in the light of unearthing, rearranging and codifying the time-honoured and rich legacy of Korean literature.... We are convinced that the selection we are now publishing will be of much help to our readers in cultivating a deeper love for their national culture, and we feel very proud of it," said Cha Yo'ng Dok, chief of the editing section.

Besides, this section is compiling bibliographies and modern editions of Korean classics.

Literary magazines "Joson Munhak," "Chongnyon Munhak" and "Adong Munhak"

INSPIRER TO ARTISTIC CREATION

At the editing section of "Joson Munhak"

"Joson Munhak" (Korean Literature), one of the eight monthlies published by the Publishing House of the General Federation of Literary and Arts Unions, is a magazine of authority.

This magazine is the organ of the Korean Writers Union and reflects the activities of our writers timely.

Most of the excellent new works produced by the Korean writers—novels, poems, stray notes, critical and political essays — are made public through this magazine.

This magazine also introduces militant literary works created by the writers of the fighting countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America including Vietnam and Cuba and carries Korean and world classics.

"Joson Munhak" inspires our writers to artistic creation by presenting aesthetic problems which are of prime importance in organizing and leading the Korean literary movement.

"Every year 'Joson Munhak,' one of the most widely-read magazines," O Yong Hwan, editor of this section said, "allows much space for the new writers whose works are characterized by individuality and unique styles. Many new writers have come into the limelight in recent years alone. Among them are Ri Byong Se who wrote novelette 'The Ryongbuk District' and 'A Rigid Winter' and medium-length story 'Pyongpo'mul,' and Jin Jae Hwan who distinguished himself by short story 'A Shoal of Fish Moving to the River' and medium-length story 'At a New Coal Mine.' We are compiling our magazine in diverse ways so that it may serve the revolution and meet the requirements of the times more positively."

ARENA FOR NOVICES

At the editing section of "Chongnyon Munhak"

Many young people aspiring to literary honours are growing up into passionate embryo writers with this magazine as their arena.

"Chongnyon Munhak" was started with the aim of training new writers. Its 130th issue is now being edited.

In recent years, many youths made their first appearance as amateur writers with their unique literary creations.

Among them are Back Hyon Wo with short story "Stars Shoot," Jo'ng Han Mun with novelette "A Lighthouse," Ri Dong Gu with novelette "A Scout" and Ri Gun Ji with selected poems under the title "In the Middle of the Green Field" and other poems.

Through magazines "Chongnyon Munhak" (Youth Literature) and "Adong Munhak" (Children's Literature), more than 500 writers have newly appeared, among whom some 100 have been enrolled in the ranks of candidate members of the Korean Writers' Union.

"This year," chief of editing section Baek Ha said, "our reporters will visit every province to find more novices. We are going to establish contact with amateur writers in factories and villages and publish more collections of works by new writers in provinces."

EXCHANGE WITH WORLD LITERATURE

At the foreign literature section

Korean literature not only values its preceding literary traditions but also holds dear the achievements made by the progressive literature of the world.

Some books of the selection of world literature

In our country, translations of masterpieces, of great writers of all countries and ages—"Iliad" by Homer, plays of Shakespeare, literary works by Tolstoy, Gorki, Byron, Thackeray, Shelley, Heine, Goethe, Hugo, Balzac, Skendhal, etc. are appearing in the selection of world literature or in the selection of individual writers or in handsome library editions.

Bak Hong So'k, Chief of the editing section, said: "We want to publish progressive and militant literary works of the world in greater quantities, thus contributing to the acceleration of exchange of Korean literature with world literature."

Pak Sung Man

Korean Film Studio-20 Years Old

A meeting in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Feature Film Studio took place in Pyongyang on February 6.

The meeting was addressed by its director Hon Baek San.

Since its inception on February 6, 1947 the Studio has produced a large number of feature films. The first feature film "My Home Village" was released in several months after its founding.

It well depicted the heroic anti-Japanese national liberation struggle waged by the Korean Communists in the 1930's under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and its historic victory. For its ideological depth and artistic value, it made a great contribution to the development of our film art, the history of which dates back to the 1920's.

Even in the grim days of the three-year war against the U.S. aggressors, the creative staff went on with their work; they produced "Scout" and a number of other feature films, inspiring the masses to the victory in the war.

In the postwar years, the film studio has been replenished with modern equipment, and it has grown into a big collective staffed with many fine artistes. They have become more energetic in their artistic activities.

In recent years good films have been produced; among them are "Splendor," "A Teacher of the Party," "A Story about the Commander of a Guerrilla Detachment" and "The Family of Choe Hak Sin."

Visitors' Book in War Memorial

Many foreign friends and public figures visiting the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial write their impressions in the guest book.
Below we print part of their impressions:

"This War Memorial furnishes concrete data on the Korean War. Exhibits here are enough to lay bare the moves of the U.S. imperialists for provoking the Korean War.
U.S. policies and manoeuvrings during the Korean War are all aggressive."

Member of the Nepalese friendship delegation

"I came to know well the barbarous nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.
Today the U.S. imperialists are employing the same savage methods against Cuba and other Latin-American peoples fighting for their own liberation, as they did in Korea.
We must fight against them, knowing no fatigue and fear."

Fernando Murillo Viana,
Head of the Chilean journalists' delegation

"I was deeply moved by the spirit of the defenders 'armymen' and was able to sound the depth of the pitfall the enemy is in.
The struggle of the Korean people should be regarded as a struggle waged in the name of the whole of mankind."

W.A. Wooster,
Chairman of the British Scientists' Association

"The glorious struggle of the Korean people for the defence of their country's independence from imperialism was a righteous war against injustice and it was crowned with a decisive victory over U.S. imperialism. Their struggle has become a shining example for the peace-loving people the world over."

Ungkary Doman,
Head of the Cambodian youth football delegation

"The might of a nation is determined by the awareness of the people who aspire after freedom and try to perform all their responsibilities before the history of mankind.
The Korean people are a splendid example for the people of the world in bravery, fighting will and the sense of responsibility."

Saidou Conte,
Minister of Education of the Republic of Guinea

"The unbending will of this people rallied firm around their leader made it possible to defeat the colonialists, build socialism and beat back imperialist aggression.
This people will certainly achieve the country's reunification."

A guest from Algeria

"We hope that in our next visit, we shall see another hall for the battle of reunification of all the Korean people and the defeat of the U.S. imperialists."

M. Ghoneim,
Member of the U.A.R. journalists' delegation

"Also the day will come when the Korean people will drive away the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Korea and make strong unity together in their country under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung."

George Vulata,
Journalist from the United Republic of Tanzania

The War Memorial draws many visitors

Army and People

Ri Myong Hi

In this land seething with construction and creative endeavours, flames are rising. They are flames of a great revolution that nothing can extinguish.

Our people, with arms in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other, are up as firm as a mountain and every corner of the land resounds with their firm tread. The high spirits of the people ready to smash the enemy prevail throughout the country.

A wintry night was wearing on as I sat at the table writing these lines. I paused for a while and got a glimpse of the scene in the next room. Children were busy writing something and their mother was embroidering something on a handkerchief she had bought during the day.

The children's letters and the embroidered handkerchief were, I learned, to be sent to the People's Army soldiers as gifts for the Army Day.

Every family was doing the same on the eve of the Army Day. But this convinced me anew of the ties of kinship between the people and the army in our country. And it touched me that the heart of every Korean is beating together with the hearts of the armymen who are standing guard on the country's defence line.

Several years ago, I visited our servicemen guarding the country's defence line, as a member of a people's delegation on the occasion of the Army Day. My impressions of the visit can I describe in one line: "Our defence line is impregnable." I find no other adequate expression. Yes, our defence line is impregnable. What I witnessed on the defence line at that time must by now be a thing of the past. For in our country things are developing and advancing apace from day to day.

Our People's Army born in 1948 has added 13 more years to its age after the war ceased in Korea. For it these 13 years mean more than what one imagines to be by the ordinary arithmetic concept, more than, say, decades. Our People's Army has in these years grown into a more powerful revolutionary army equipped with modern military techniques and military theories, a cadre army capable of coping with the enemy hundred times bigger in numerical strength.

Moreover, the whole country has turned into an impregnable fortress; the whole nation is under arms; and the army and the people, maintaining the unity of will and purpose, are up for the defence of the country.

On January 19, our People's Army gave the enemy a good licking. Our coast battery hit the enemy's guard boat No. 56 which, having illegally intruded into our territorial waters, was carrying on hostile activities and sent it to the bottom of the sea. The news afforded a thrilling delight to me. It was really gratifying.

The enemy will be doomed to the same fate the moment it intrudes into our land, territorial waters and air space.

The 40 million Koreans, who have an ardent desire for the country's reunification, place their trust on the heroic Korean People's Army which is firmly defending the northern part of Korea, the revolutionary democratic base, and which has assumed the honourable, weighty mission of defeating the U.S. aggressors, the enemy of the Korean nation.

How long should we suffer the pains and misfortunes caused by the territorial division?

In South Korea our kinsmen are languishing under the G.I. heels of the U.S. aggressors. They are suffering from hunger and poverty. In South Korea which has turned into a colony, a military base of U.S. imperialism, the enemy is busy preparing another war against North Korea.

Our army is a people's army comprising the sons and daughters of the people. Therefore, it shares with our people the desire to achieve the country's reunification by driving the enemy out of our territory.

We have faith in our own strength. We have faith in our own armed forces. We never conceal the fact that we are self-confident.

Our people, who have energetically carried out both economic construction and defence building, possess the means needed for the complete liberation of their country and for national defence. They are now reinforcing these means at their disposal.

Invincible are our people and our People's Army that, closely united around the ever-victorious Party, are marching forward along the path indicated by the beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to meet the great revolutionary event on their own initiative.

We have not even for a moment relaxed our vigilance, as we have long seen U.S. imperialism in its true colours, as we saw for ourselves some ten years ago in what form U.S. imperialism manifests its true colours.

As a matter of course, we don't want war. But we are by no means afraid of war. Fourteen years ago, we brought the U.S. aggressors to our knees. When they attack us again, we will make them suffer more than dropping on their knees.

I caught another glimpse of the words "A match for a thousand" my wife was embroidering on the handkerchief. In fact, it is not the People's Army alone that is "a match for a thousand." Our people who support and stand by their army are as high-spirited as the People's Army soldiers who are reliably standing guard at their posts, and every one of us, too, is growing into "a match for a thousand."

At 9th National Art Exhibition *Oil painting* **"On the Road of Advance"** By Hong So'ng Chol

Annihilation of U.S. 24th Division

THE BATTLE FOR THE LIBERATION OF TAEJON

CROWDING the big empty lot at the foot of a mountain rising on the left to the city of Taejon, several hundreds of shabby-looking U.S. soldiers were lined up. They were prisoners of war.

Among them was one who attracted attention of our People's Army soldiers. He was wearing a skull-like helmet (The helmet is now on display in the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial). It seemed he was in a tremor lest his identity should be disclosed. The deep-set eyes beneath his drooping eyelids were betraying his fear and despair. Would anyone ever make out that he was Dean, the "brave general" of the U.S. Army?

Nevertheless, the soldiers of the Korean People's Army recognized him as Dean, Commander of the U.S. 24th Division, though he donned a soldier's uniform.

His division having been routed by the resourceful encircling operation of the Korean People's Army, Dean was at a loss what to do. It was too late to escape by a plane.

Dean thought out a plan for escape. He let one of his aides flee in his two-starred car to make one believe that he was in the car. Then he changed into a soldier's uniform to make his escape eventually. But he was captured in no time (The two big stars on his car are also on display in the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial).

The battle for the liberation of Taejon was one of the campaigns which fully demonstrated the heroic and well-arranged military operations conducted by our advancing units.

In this battle our units besieged and annihilated the U.S. 24th Division—which was called an invincible division—and the 1st Syngman Rhee puppet army.

It was the enemy's original plan to let the U.S. 24th Division follow the puppet army when the latter advanced into the northern part of the country. But to Dean's headquarters poured in news on repeated setbacks. His advance detachments went to pieces; Pyongtaek, Chonan, Juneui and Jochiwon fell.

BEWILDERED by the repeated defeats, Dean hastily ordered preparations for the defence of Taejon. When "full" preparations for the defence of the city were made, the U.S. aggressors boasted that Taejon was "the line of no retreat" and an "impregnable fortress."

Such big words put Syngman Rhee at ease. He proclaimed Taejon to be a temporary capital and he was going to settle down there.

The enemy's plans, however, were seen through by our units. Our army drew up an operational plan for encircling Taejon and destroying the U.S. 24th Division.

OUR units crushed the stubborn resistance of the enemy, crossed the Gum River and soon liberated Gongju, Taepyong ri and Ronsan. Now our army advanced towards Taejon hitting enemy in the front and from both flanks.

In the meantime, our 18th Infantry Guards Regiment, surmounting every difficulty, negotiated the untrodden steep mountains covering a distance of some 50 kilometres in 24 hours. Now they were deep behind the enemy line to cut off the enemy's retreat completely.

The enemy had not the slightest idea of the tactics of the People's Army. It kept bringing into Taejon reserves and reinforcements from the rear. It kept innumerable flares glaring over our positions and poured bombs and shells desperately on them.

The combined units of the People's Army which sieged Taejon on three sides started a general offensive at last. Our heavy guns thundered and machinegun rattled shaking the earth. But the enemy fired back furiously and kept shelling and bombing our positions.

HOWEVER, as the pincers were tightened gradually in the front and on the flanks, the enemy began to flee.

At daybreak on July 20, 1950.

The enemy was retreating along the road leading to Gumsan which our 18th Infantry Guards Regiment was holding. Armoured cars and tanks were moving at the head of hundreds of trucks and jeeps. They formed a long line, stretching about four kilometres. The first armoured car approached inch by inch the position where our men were lying in ambush.

300 metres. 100 metres! Then 50 metres!

Suddenly our men opened fire at the armoured cars of the enemy all at once. In face of the unexpected volley firing, an utter confusion arose among the enemy ranks. No sooner had the armoured cars in the lead halted spitting fire than tanks behind them opened fire.

Just at this moment men of the Second Battalion who were lying in ambush on both sides of the road showered grenades over the enemy tanks. In no time the tanks were made immobile and all the following trucks came to a stop. Terror-stricken, the enemy soldiers jumped off the trucks and began to flee in the direction of mountains. But they were soon mowed down by our men who had been deployed there beforehand. Many others surrendered holding up their hands.

Since the road to Gumsan was completely blocked, the enemy that remained still in Taejon tried to make his way to Taegu. But the road to Taegu was held by a unit commanded by Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Tae Jin.

Now the lines of retreat of the U.S. 24th Division were completely cut off. On every retreating route were burning numerous U.S. army trucks and tanks. All around handgrenades exploded, and shouts of hurrah of our storming parties went up. One after another the enemy trucks and tanks were burnt.

MEANWHILE, a group of enemy trucks and tanks were desperately struggling to break through a point of our line.

Had the enemy succeeded in breaking through the line, they could have joined with their reinforcements and put up more resistance to our units. And a few of them could have escaped.

At that time orderly Ri Chang Hae, Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was on his way back after his reporting on the situation to the battalion headquarters. He saw the urgency of the situation. He asked the soldier who was accompanying him to do what he was to do, and dashed to the file of the enemy tanks.

The whole area was wrapped in the smoke screen the enemy laid down. And it was very difficult to detect the movements of the enemy. But he managed to approach the place within some 15 metres from the tanks. He was about to hurl an anti-tank grenade, but he knew the distance was too long. He was only eighteen then. Braving dangers, he managed to go closer to where the enemy tanks were and hid himself in a hollow place by the roadside. By that time the tank rolled near to him, and in a flash he threw with all his might an anti-tank grenade straight at the tank's engine. This put the enemy in complete confusion.

The enemy soldiers began fleeing in disorder towards the mountain, but they were shot or captured by our search parties.

The enemy left hundreds of wrecked trucks, armoured cars and tanks on the highway running across the plain that stretched from the city.

THE U.S. 24th Division, a division that had not suffered a single defeat in its blood-stained 100-year-long history of aggression and plunder, met with such a tragic end at the hands of the valiant men of the Korean People's Army.

The "myth" about the world "supremacy" of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army thus burst away during the three-year-long Patriotic War of Liberation of the Korean people.

Jun Jai Pyo

(From They Fought for the Fatherland)

Dean's helmet

Successive Meetings, Incessant Provocations

On January 30, a "meeting of military commanders" was held at the Headquarters of the First Army Corps of the "ROK Army" in the front areas. At the meeting the Commander of the First Army Corps ordered the commanding officers of his corps to "perfect preparations for immediate action" (South Korean **Radio Jung-ang**, January 30).

Earlier, on January 26, a "meeting of operations officers" was convened at the Headquarters of the Second Army Corps with the participation of the operations officers from the units at the division level and above.

"Strengthening of the regional alert and rearrangement and strengthening of the wartime mobilization system" and "Intensification of battle training" were the main topics discussed at the meeting (**Radio Jung-ang**, January 26).

There was also a "commanders' meeting" at the Headquarters of the puppet Marine Corps on January 24 in the presence of "the Minister of National Defence, the Commander of the Marine Corps and the Navy Chief of Staff." The Commander of the Marine Corps exhorted the "commanding officers" present to "get the marines fully ready for action." Then he ordered them to "have the marines ideologically prepared to go into battle at any time" according to this operational line, "intensify the readiness of the reservists for action" and "step up anti-communist intelligence activities" against North Korea (**South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin, January 24**).

The January 20th meeting of major commanding officers of the puppet army, which was held for the third time this year, also urged the "increase of the fighting capacity and full readiness for mobilization" (**South Korean Dong-hwa Tongshin, January 20**).

These war consultations have become more frequent around the time of the visits to Seoul of such Pentagon generals as the Commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific, Chief of Staff of the United States Army and the Commander of the U.S. Marines.

According to **Radio Jung-ang** in Seoul, a "landing operation exercise" of South Korean naval fleets is under way on the sea south of the Military Demarcation Line. It is said to last from January 30 to February 10.

This is the third large-scale war exercise since the sinking of guard boat No. 56 of the U.S. side which intruded into the territorial waters of North Korea and perpetrated hostile acts on January 19.

Meanwhile, a "bombardment exercise" was staged on the sea around the Goje Island between January 24 and 25 and a "landing operation exercise" was carried out on the South Sea off Ryo'su for one week from the 28th.

Parallel with this, military provocations against North Korea are being intensified.

The U.S. occupation forces and the South Korean puppet army sent their vessels into the coastal waters of North Korea on 28 occasions in the first 19 days of this year alone. They are committing provocative acts on the ground and in the air as well. During the recent two months they fired from the Demilitarized Zone more than 8,200 shells and bullets into the North.

The successive military meetings and incessant military provocations clearly show to what extent the U.S. imperialists have gone in their reckless schemes to key up tension and unleash another war in Korea.

At Panmunjom

Stern Protest Against U.S. Intrusions

The 240th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on January 31 at the request of our side, at which Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against the continued intrusions of its naval vessels and aircraft into the coastal waters and air space of our side after the sinking of its guard boat No. 56.

He also called the U.S. side to account for its hostile acts of firing bullets into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone.

According to the statement of Major General Pak at the meeting, the U.S. side infiltrated into the eastern coastal waters of our side escort-destroyer No. 71 and escort-guard craft No. 65 on January 21, escort-destroyer No. 71 and escort craft No. 53 on January 22, escort-guard craft No. 66 on January 23 and escort-guard craft No. 65 on January 24, 1967.

On January 25, 26 and 27, too, the U.S. side sent such naval craft as escort ships, escort-guard boats, escort-destroyers to the coastal waters of our side.

At around sixteen hours, January 24, an "AO-1" military aircraft of the U.S. side intruded into the air above the eastern coastal waters of our side and flew southward after committing a hostile act.

On January 27, the U.S. side fired more than fifty bullets into our portion of the Demilitarized Zone on three occasions. There were two cases of its rifle firing on January 28.

Major General Pak stated: "Such ceaseless hostile acts eloquently prove that the U.S. side, failing to draw a lesson from the miserable end of its guard boat No. 56, is still resorting to reckless manoeuvres to worsen tension and ignite a new war of aggression in Korea. This is an open challenge to the Korean people."

He demanded the U.S. side severely punish, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, the culprits who organized and commanded the recent naval and air intrusions and firing incidents and all its personnel involved in them and take strict measures lest similar hostile acts should occur again.

100 NEW TANKS TO BE SHIPPED INTO S. KOREA

The puppet Defence Ministry of South Korea announced on February 2 that one hundred more M-48 tanks would be shipped this year from the U.S. to replace the old-type tanks M-4 C of the army, according to press reports from Seoul.

This is part of the "army modernization plan" now being stepped up by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique.

Top: At the 239th MAC meeting held in Panmunjom on January 21, Maj. Gen. Pak Jung Guk sternly protested to the U.S. side against its recent hostile acts. Cicolitella, senior member of the U.S. side, is seen quite at a loss for words Right: They try to find a loophole, but in vain Centre: He finds himself at a loss for words in face of a stern censure
Bottom: U.S. MPs standing in the way of South Korean reporters in Panmunjom

Seoul Regime Agrees to Appointment of Israeli Ambassador

According to **Radio Dongyang** in Seoul, on February 2 the puppet government of South Korea expressed its agreement to the appointment of the Israeli Ambassador to Japan concurrently to the ambassadorship in Seoul.

Saying that this was revealed by the diplomatic sources of the Seoul regime, the Radio reported that this regime had decided to give an official agreement to the appointment without any further delay, which it had caused in consideration of its relations with the Arab countries.

The nature of the relations between the Pak Jung Hi clique in Seoul and the Israeli reactionaries is widely known.

South Korea and Israel have long established diplomatic relations, the Israeli Embassy has long been in existence in Seoul and Israeli diplomats have long been staying there. The only thing the Seoul regime refrained from doing out of what is called the consideration for its relations with the Arab countries was the formal acceptance of the ambassador from Israel. But now it has decided to cast the consideration aside. The officials of the puppet regime in Seoul have now ostentatiously announced their acceptance of the Israeli Ambassador. They even explain demonstratively that it is an expression of their determination to deepen their friendship with Israel. The Pak Jung Hi clique seem to have realized after a series of futile manoeuvrings and endeavours that there is no winning over the Arab nations.

Bak Gum Su

The Trend No One Can Stem

These days South Korean press are reflecting the high voice of the people rejecting the foreign forces and thirsting for the reunification of the nation by the efforts of the Koreans themselves.

A South Korean paper said that in diplomatic affairs South Korea "has been unable to enjoy the freedom of choice but reconciled itself to fatal subservience before claiming its say. No longer can it rely on the United States."

"We should by all means re-

(Continued on Page 11)

An Unmailed New Year's Card

Here is a New Year's card which reads:

"Happy New Year!

Granddad, I wish the New Year 1967 will bring me joy of meeting you."

This was written by Kim Yong Rae, first-year boy of the primary course of the Buksu Middle School in Sosong Ward, Pyongyang, to his grandfather, Kim Ryon Mo, living in Hongchon Country, Gangwon Province in South Korea.

The story of his New Year's card became a talk of his class when he read his composition "My Granddad."

"Yesterday I was coming home with Il Ho. He boasted of his granddad. He said, 'You know my granddad? He is a Merited Coal Miner. He bought me a sweater the other day, when he came up to Pyongyang.' Il Ho was very proud of his granddad.

How I envied him! But I also have a granddad. He is in South Korea. What a pity that I can't see him owing to the damned Yankees! Father thinks he is the only person to know his father, or my granddad. But I do know him. Father usually says: 'You are the very image of your granddad.' So whenever I want to see my granddad, I see my face in a mirror. On the last New Year's Day, too, I took up a mirror and looked into it, and wrote a New Year's card to my granddad. At that time, too, I put it in the drawer as my father and mother would do with their cards. I have so far written three New Year's cards, all unmailed. How do I long to see my country reunified at the earliest date! This is my earnest wish. As Father and Mother often tell me, I will study hard and advance the day of the country's reunification so that I may show the cards to my granddad while he is alive."

Yong Rae's composition ends here. In this short writing, however, you can easily feel the feelings of kinship.

Kim Byong Chon, Yong Rae's father, says:

"My Yong Rae is not the only one who has his letters unmailed. I am sure the day will come when all these unmailed letters will make an indictment of U.S. imperialism which, preventing us from even writing to each other, has cut off for so long a time the blood relations of our nation."

Kim Sun

How fine it would be if this family could share its happy life with the grandfather living apart in South Korea owing to the territorial division caused by the Yankees!

Modern T-55 tanks awaiting the order to go into action for the coastal defence. The building in the background is the former U.S. Embassy

THE SECOND HAVANA DECLARATION

The Second National People's Conference of Cuba, which was held in Havana on February 4, 1962, and the Second Havana Declaration adopted at the Conference were an event of great significance in the anti-U.S. struggle of the peoples of Cuba and all the other Latin-American countries.

When the U.S. imperialists had a criminal "resolution" aimed at intensifying their aggression against Cuba passed at "Foreign Ministers Conference of Organization of American States," the Cuban people convened the National People's Conference which adopted the revolutionary Second Havana Declaration. This was a resolute counter-blow to the vicious plots of the U.S. imperialists.

The Second Havana Declaration exposed the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba and other Latin-American countries, elucidated the significance and purpose of the Cuban revolution and clearly indicated the correct way of national liberation in Latin America. Thus it became a militant banner of the Cuban and other Latin-American peoples and greatly inspired the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and freedom.

The revolutionary idea and militant spirit of the Second Havana Declaration find vivid manifestations in the victory of the Cuban people and the development of the revolutionary situation in Latin-American countries.

The heroic Cuban people, holding aloft the militant banner of the Havana Declaration under the correct leadership of the Communist Party and Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, are honourably safeguarding their national independence and revolutionary gains and achieving brilliant successes in socialist construction, frustrating all the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists.

The struggle of the people against the U.S. policy of enslavement is developing vigorously all over Latin America under the impact of the Cuban revolution.

The Korean people who regard it as their sacred internationalist duty to defend the Cuban revolution extend militant solidarity to the Cuban and other Latin-American peoples in their struggle.

A Music Concert In Honour of Second Havana Declaration Anniversary

A music concert sponsored jointly by the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee was held in Pyongyang on February 4 to mark the fifth anniversary of the publication of the Second Havana Declaration.

Invited there were Cuban Ambassador Lazaro Vigoa and staff members of the Cuban Embassy in Korea. Also invited were guests from Latin America now staying in our country.

Orchestras, vocal solos, instrumental music and other numbers were given by the artistes of the National Symphony Orchestra.

The Cuban revolutionary song "Cuba Si, Yankees No!" by orchestra, the Cuban song "Dove" by solo, and the symphony pieces "Mt. Baekdu" and "Sentry Post for the Motherland" received warm applause from the audience.

Entry of S. Korean Ambassador into Chile Opposed

Recently the National Council of the Central United Confederation of Labour of Chile issued a statement opposing the entry into Chile of the "Ambassador" of the South Korean puppet "regime," according to reports from Santiago.

The statement pointed out:

"The National Council of the Central United Confederation of Labour of Chile cannot support South Korea, though it supports in principle the policy of treating all countries alike and of establishing contact with them. For South Korea is under U.S. occupation and one of the U.S. bases for aggression in Northeast Asia.

"The Seoul representative," it laid bare, "is a representative of a regime which is helping the United States in its aggression against the Vietnamese people by sending South Korean youths and middle-aged people to South Vietnam to make them U.S. cannon-fodder. It stressed that the step such a representative in Chile was undesirable to the Chilean people.

It recalled the fact that the Chilean people have long been interested in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while noting that the NCCUCLC is opposed to the attitude of the South Korean puppet regime serving the U.S. policy of aggression.

(KCNA)

(Continued from Page 10)

gain self-identity which is the sole guarantee of our enjoying the keen pleasure of spiritual emancipation and independence," said another South Korean paper.

A South Korean daily, Hyongnam Ilbo, wrote in its recent issue: "No matter how lavishly the United States may use flowery words saying that it reckons South Korea as one of its democratic friendly nations, no matter how many promises it may make to give us uninterrupted aid in military, economic and diplomatic affairs, it is a fact that the United States is interfering in our domestic issues more flagrantly than in a territory under trusteeship, and we find not the slightest manifestation of its friendly feelings toward us, as was the case with the colonial powers in the East and the West before the termination of World War II."

Another South Korean paper, Joson Ilbo, wrote: "No one can deny that it is the common desire of this nation 30 million strong to see early reunification of North and South Korea. The absolute proposition now is that the political, economic and social contradictions can be removed only when the country is reunified by the efforts of the Koreans in North and South themselves. In this situation, is there any other issue calling for priority over this pressing, urgent reunification issue? The 'North-South reunification programme under the U.N. supervision' must be reexamined."

The people in South Korea reject the U.S. aggressors and the interference by the U.N., U.S. instrument, call for national self-identity and aspire after the country's reunification by the efforts of the Koreans themselves. This is the current trend of public opinion in South Korea, a trend so powerful that no one can stem it.

The South Korean people, having this faith since the first day of U.S. occupation, have stubbornly fought for the realization of this is the struggle they launched on February 7, 1946 against the entry into South Korea of the "U.N. Commission on Korea" whose mission was to perpetuate Korea's division and set up a puppet regime in South Korea, and they also demanded in this struggle the reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

In this struggle were involved workers, peasants, youth and students who, chanting the slogans "U.N. Commission on Korea, go home!" and "U.S. army, go home!", went on strikes, staged street demonstrations and raided government organs.

The February 7 National Salvation Struggle developed into the April 3 armed revolt of the people on Cheju-Island and then into the struggle against the May 10 separate elections in South Korea.

The struggle lasted till the closing days of May in the teeth of the bloody suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries. More than two million people of various walks of life were involved in it.

The May 10 separate elections under the supervision of the "U.N. Commission on Korea" for which the United States mobilized tanks and military planes, were actually wrecked.

The South Korean people administered a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists scheming to split the Korean nation permanently and declared to the world that the Korean people would never tolerate the U.S. colonial rule and the interference of the U.N. serving the United States as its instrument.

No matter how hard it may try to cover up its true colours by slogan-coated words and hypocritical deeds the United States will never succeed. The South Korean people have seen the Yankees clearly in their true colours.

Ri Jin

A Korean resident in Japan Jon Mun Guk (68) has had no chance to pay a visit to the socialist motherland where his parents are buried.

"ROK Army"—U.S. Tool of Aggression

"For whose Vietnam should ROK troops be dispatched?" and "Why should our young men shed blood in Vietnam?"

These are the voice of the South Korean people opposing the dispatch of the South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

As is generally known, the Seoul "Government" of Pak Jung Hi has 50,000-strong troops battling in South Vietnam. They were sent there at the bidding of the United States.

"WATCHDOG"

In this connection, U.S. Senator Wayne Morse said, according to an October 11, 1965, dispatch of AFP: "The Vietnam war is, in the strict sense of the word, the operations of Americans financed by the U.S. Government. Such nations as South Korea, Thailand and the Philippines are not American allies but its dependencies."

It may not be useless to cite the statement of Roberts, the first chief of the U.S. Military Advisory Group in South Korea, who said: "In Korea, the American taxpayer has an army which is a fine watchdog and a force that represents maximum results at a minimum cost."

The South Korean army is a colonial mercenary army organized, trained, maintained and commanded by the United States.

The authorities of the U.S. forces which landed in South Korea on September 8, 1945 organized the South Korean "National Defence Constabulary" (the predecessor of the present South Korean army) according to Ordinance No. 28 of USAMGIK on November 13, 1945 and assigned American officers to its commanding posts. With the fabrication of the puppet government of Syngman Rhee in 1948 the United States changed the name of the puppet forces from "National Defence Constabulary" to "National Defence Army." After starting the war in Korea in June 1950 the American imperialists wrested all the prerogative of supreme command over the puppet troops on the pretext of the war. This was legalized under the terms of the "Taejon agreement" the then puppet President Syngman Rhee concluded with Douglas MacArthur.

ALL THROUGH ADVISERS

The U.S. army commander in South Korea controls all affairs of the puppet army of South Korea from its size and organization, its personnel administration and the compilation of its budget down to the supply of war materials through U.S. advisors assigned to the puppet army units.

In the puppet army the allocation and changes of junior officers of the rank of battalion commander and below are made with the consent of the senior American advisors assigned to units at divisional level and above, and those of senior officers of the rank of regimental commander and above, with the consent of the U.S. commander in South Korea.

The South Korean puppet army must obtain the authorization of the U.S. commander to get the supply of and use various military equipment and war materials; all its rules and regulations need the U.S. commander's approval. Besides, the puppet army has to have a consent from the American advisors assigned to the division and above when it wishes to put into practice even what was authorized by the U.S. army commander.

This is why recently the "Defence Minister" of the puppet Seoul regime said that they "have to ask the U.S. Command for the extension of the length of the furlough for the South Korean servicemen" which the South Korean public strongly demanded and that the "Ministry of National Defence can not mobilize the troops unilaterally because the command of operations is in the hands of the U.S. commander," when the people asked them to use forces to stop the piratic acts of Japanese fishing boats illegally engaged in fishing operations in the territorial waters of South Korea.

MOST EASY TO MOBILIZE

The United States has expanded the puppet army on a large-scale for its aggression in Asia. Pak Jung Hi boasts that South Korea has at its disposal an army more than 600,000 strong which "ranks fourth in the free world" in its size.

The South Korean army is one which the United States can mobilise most easily for launching a war in Korea and aggression in the rest of Asia.

The dispatch of reinforcements Pak Jung Hi boasts of as the "greatest contribution" is, in actuality, none other than the disposition and transposition of the troops under U.S. control.

Kim Chang Ho

"Reserve Officers' Training Corps"

In recent years the Seoul regime has been bending great efforts for the militarization of school education in South Korea.

The "R.O.T.C." (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) constitutes the basic system for this.

Already in June 1961, one month after the seizure of power by a coup d'etat, Pak Jung Hi and his clique, with the aim of regularizing military training at higher educational institutions, decided to organize the "R.O.T.C." in all universities and colleges and established a new system of appointing its graduates as non-commissioned or junior officers.

"Ordinance No. 1,850 of the Ministry of Education" and "Ordinance No. 3,017 of the Ministry of National Defence" provide that students of 18 to 24 years of age shall undergo full-scale military training.

The "R.O.T.C." staff is composed of 18 "military officers" with a colonel as the commander, two majors and three captains as instructors and 12 others as assistant instructors, all of whom are directly sent by the puppet army authorities. Under their guidance military training is conducted for a students' regiment consisting of two companies with four platoons each. (From the survey of the Gyongbuk University).

This is the structure of a "R.O.T.C." in a local college. In large universities like the Seoul National University there are seven corps and seven times as many "military officers" as in other colleges, and a major-general is assigned as the commander.

The "R.O.T.C." is organized mainly with the third and fourth-year students who receive altogether 702 hours of military training, that is, 350 hours inside the college and 352 hours outside. Moreover, temporarily enrolled in the puppet army, they have to undergo field military drill for 8 to 12 weeks.

The "R.O.T.C." is a means of replenishing the puppet armed

(Continued on Page 13)

Koreans in Japan

Free Visit to Homeland: Pressing Demand

According to news reports from Japan, the voice calling for the immediate realization of free visit to their homeland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — is getting louder among the Korean residents in different parts of Japan including Tokyo.

An old Korean woman Sin Taek Su at Maebashi in Gunma Prefecture, Japan, went to Tokyo, travelling by rail for more than two hours, 35 times last year and asked the Japanese authorities to permit her to travel to her homeland.

Another Korean resident Kim Bok Son in Kanagawa Prefecture has made nearly 30 calls at the Japanese authorities since he applied for permission to travel to his motherland three years ago. Since last October he has visited the Japanese Diet almost every week to have his demand met.

Yet another Korean, Jon Duk Hyon, aged 80, in Hokkaido, Japan, desirous of seeing again his homeland during his lifetime, went more than once the long way to Tokyo with the help of a stick to ask the Japanese authorities to grant permission for his visit to his country.

As is well-known, Koreans in Japan are those who have been subjected to national persecution and humiliation of every description since they were taken to Japan as victims of Japanese aggression, and their sons and daughters. More than two decades have gone since the country's liberation from Japanese colonial yoke. But they are still unable to visit their homeland and meet their dear ones there. Many have died in the alien land, without satisfying their earnest desire, and many others have been prevented from visiting their motherland even when they heard the sad news of their parents' death.

A Korean woman Kim Joog Suk in Chiba Prefecture, Japan, was prevented from travelling to her motherland when her father passed away a few years ago. It is said that she is now heart-broken, unable to see her mother who is ill in the homeland.

The realization of free visit of 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan to their motherland — this is a sacred, national right and an urgent demand of life, the solution of which brooks no delay.

Therefore, the Tokyo Municipal Assembly and 1,068 local assemblies embracing 80 per cent of Japan's population adopted resolutions supporting the realization of travel of Korean nationals in Japan to and from their motherland and demanded its early realization of the Japanese Government, and many Japanese political parties and public organizations and people of various social strata issued statements in support of their just demand.

Meanwhile a great number of international organizations and prominent figures voiced their active support and encouragement to the movement of Korean nationals in Japan for free visit to their home country through their statements and letters.

The Japanese government authorities should not cling any longer to its unreasonable stand of violating humanitarianism and of ignoring international law and practice and take at once sincere steps for giving Korean nationals in Japan freedom of visiting their country normally and without any restriction.

Pak Chun Hui

South Korean students are forced to undergo hard military training. Photo shows students of the Korea University in Seoul at drill

Seoul Wants Further Escalation of War

South Korean puppet "Prime Minister" Chung Il Kwon said on February 1 in an interview with the Director of the AP Asian Bureau that the United States should continue bombing of North Vietnam, according to radio reports from Seoul.

He stated that "American efforts to open peace talks would be hopeless if it were ended," and "as must redouble military efforts to force North Vietnam to come to a peace conference."

Chung Il Kwon's statement betrays the anxiety of the South Korean puppets over the crisis of the U.S. imperialists in the Vietnam war, because it will have a disastrous effect on themselves.

The Seoul puppets want to see the further escalation of the war in Vietnam. And they want to help their master by sending more puppet troops to South Vietnam.

The commander of the South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam also called on February 1 for the reinforcement of combat forces and the increase of logistic support for "victory in the Vietnam war." "The two governments of South Korea and South Vietnam are holding talks on this matter," he added.

However, no matter how many puppet troops may be dispatched, they will never help the U.S. imperialists out of their predicament in South Vietnam. Only doom awaits both U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in Vietnam.

Kim In Su

S. KOREAN PUPPET TROOPS SUFFER HEAVY CASUALTIES IN S. VIETNAM

The Liberation Armed Forces in the central part of central Vietnam last year killed, wounded or captured 10,317 South Korean puppet troops, wiping out 10 companies, according to a VNA report of February 2 quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

Last year they put out of action altogether 125,680 enemy soldiers including 58,651 U.S. aggressors. This is an increase of 35,700 over the previous year. American casualties are more than 3.5 times the 1965 figure. (KCNA)

PLIGHT OF MEDIUM AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

This year, too, the S. Korean puppet authorities are going to restrict loans and raw material supply for the medium and small enterprises.

Toward the end of last year, they accelerated the bankruptcy of those enterprises by freezing loans to them.

As a result, 120 enterprises in South Gyongsang Province closed their doors, while 85 per cent of the medium and small mines in North Gyongsang Province, and 150 enterprises in South Gyongsang Province went insolvent or suspended their operation.

Seventy per cent of the medium and small textile mills and shipyards in South Korea have been closed down owing to the shortage of raw material.

Most of the factories have to limit output or two-thirds of their equipment at a standstill owing to limited power supply.

Worse still, the electric rates have jumped this year 25 per cent, business tax 62.5 per cent and income tax 40.1 per cent.

In Fighting Vietnam

Ri Mack

Poet Ri Mack, back in early January from his tour of Vietnam made under the Korean-Vietnamese cultural exchange plan, contributed his travel note to our Editorial Board — Ed.

I paid a visit to Vietnam for about a month from late last year to early this year.

Not a single day during my month-long stay in Vietnam passed without causing great excitement to me.

Even the whistling wind and the ripples rising in the mighty Red River sounded meaningful in my ears.

Golden fruits adorning green branches, plains with flowers blooming all the year round, jagged mountain peaks, and leaves of heaven-kissing palm trees glistening like the green blade of a sword — all this seemed to symbolise the spirit of the fighting people of Vietnam.

At dawn I arrived at the Hanoi railway station. Hanoi was standing majestically even in the thick of the hard-fought battle, boasting of its beauty as before. I took a walk along the promenade in the delicately laid-out Reunification Park, where I met several housewives and girls who were singing as they were piling stones.

Even in the thick of a furious war they were piling stones and taking good care of trees to beautify Hanoi.

VIETNAM IN FLAMES

On December 13, the day following my arrival in Hanoi, I went through a barbarous bombing raid by the U.S. flying pirates on the third floor of a hotel.

With the buzzing of enemy planes pillars of flames shot up around the hotel and the city reminded me of a field of fierce battle. A fierce battle lasted about an hour. On December 14 similar battle went on for two hours. The two straight days' bombings of the central part of Hanoi exposed to the full the aggressive nature of the United States bent on escalating the war in Vietnam.

As soon as the bombing attacks stopped I hurried to the bombed areas. They were populated areas which were anything but military targets. I saw children's dead bodies with their toys in their hands and mothers with little babies in their arms, and burned grains and household goods.

Nevertheless, the United States is trying to shift the blame for all this on to the Vietnamese side, denying the stern facts.

A young worker, a victim of the bombing raids, told me:

"I had a pregnant young wife and a three-year-old daughter. On December 13, when we were breakfasting I asked my wife to make a nice new dress for our daughter for the coming New Year's Day. My wife said she would do. My daughter clapped her hands for joy and made a graceful bow to me when I was leaving for work after breakfast."

Then he paused, apparently finding it difficult to go on with the story. He produced a photograph and showed it to me, saying: "Look at this lovely thing — American pilots killed her!"

He swallowed the pain of his heart and brought not a single drop of tear to his eyes.

NOT AN ISOLATED CASE

This was not an isolated case with the young worker alone. I also visited a temple in the village of Namha on the Ma River. The American aircraft did not leave this temple intact. A nun conducted me into the dark temple and pointed to the ceiling. The roof had crumbled down and the Buddhist images bore scars.

"Do you think this temple poses a threat to the Americans?" The nun asked me in a tone full of hatred to the American pilots.

I travelled some 100 kilometres south of Hanoi, crossing many bridges, big and small. Not a single one was immune from U.S. bombing. I saw many bomb craters around the bridges which looked like a honeycomb.

The American imperialists had sent a total of thousands of planes on nearly 300 occasions to bomb the less than 300 metre long Hamyong Bridge, and they had lost 78 of the planes.

The enemy showered a small village of Haimenhyang in Thanh Hoa Province with nearly 200 bombs and rockets, or one bomb for every two villagers.

It is not without reason, therefore, that the Vietnamese people say: American imperialists' criminal atrocities are monstrous beyond human imagination.

A CARD CARRIED BY U.S. PILOTS

Odiously enough, the American pilots taken prisoner were found carrying a card with the inscription: I'm an American citizen. I cannot speak Vietnamese. In misfortune I ask you to provide me with food, lodging and protection. I want you to help me reach where Americans are. Then the U.S. government will pay you dearly and express thanks to you for your kindness.

This card speaks of the baseness of the brazen-faced American gangsters. Probably, the Americans seem to believe that money will save the situation on Vietnamese soil. This is silly, indeed!

The law of the Vietnamese people will not be fooled by the tears of American pilots taken prisoner.

The expression "Vietnam in Flames" is not enough to describe in full the bitterness of the Vietnam war; the words "Angry Vietnam" do not fully represent the deep-seated grudge the Vietnamese people bear against the American troops.

The world's people don't remain indifferent to Vietnam in flames for they are well aware that they are enjoying peace thanks to the heroic people of Vietnam who are preventing the war flames from spreading to them. (To be continued)

This is a logical end of American air pirates in Vietnam Photo shows a U.S. pilot captured by a Vietnamese militia woman

Opposition Forces Suppressed in S. Korea

With the "Presidential and National Assembly elections" in the offing, the Pak Jung Hi clique are intensifying their suppression of opposition forces in South Korea.

According to press reports from Seoul, the Seoul district prosecutor's office detained the Chairman of the Gunsan District Committee of the "Minjung Party" on a charge of "libel" against the puppet government. The prosecutor's office brought the charge against him because he said in a lecture in Pusan on May 24 last year that Pak Jung Hi seized power overnight at the point of the bayonet.

Suppression of opposition forces by the Pak Jung Hi clique on such far-fetched charges gives a foretaste of the coming elections.

R.O.T.C.

(Continued from Page 12)

forces, especially a means of supplementing without much difficulty the ranks of non-commissioned and junior officers whose training takes a considerable period of time.

Even according to the data released by the puppet authorities, in 1964 6,382 graduates of higher educational establishments, 2.2 times as many as in 1960, were appointed to the post of non-commissioned and junior officers of the puppet army. In the same year 32.2 per cent of the graduates of the Seoul National University were designated as non-commissioned officers and second lieutenants and 54.7 per cent of the graduates of the Law College of this University were enlisted in the puppet army.

The "Ministry of National Defence" is planning to recruit 740 out of the 870 graduates of the Medical College of the University this year, excluding only the weak. Schools in South Korea today have virtually turned into an inexpensive drill ground, a training centre for training junior military officers and technical experts to serve as cheap cannon fodder for the United States. By reducing schools to a drill ground, the puppet authorities are also pursuing the aim of establishing military discipline and creating an atmosphere of terror in schools and checking the students' political activity and struggle.

Ri Byong So

KOREAN PORCELAIN

White glazed vase with deer design.
Made in the days of the Ri Dynasty

Unique Historical Documents

—True Records of the Ri Dynasty—

"RIJOSILLOK," the True Record of the Ri Dynasty, is famous among the records of Korean history for a number of its distinctive features. It is a vast document of more than 1,700 parts in over 800 separate volumes containing historical data on the 470-year-long Ri Dynasty reigned by 27 successive kings.

The Ri Dynasty replaced the Goryo Dynasty in 1392 and came to an end in 1910 when Japan put Korea under her control. The "Rijosillok" contains the historical records of each reign of the dynasty.

The compilation, publication and preservation of the "Rijosillok" had been carried out without interruption under a government-instituted system. This is why the record has been kept intact to date.

The "Rijosillok" carries not only the historical data on the nation's political, economic, social, cultural and military affairs and the Korean people's customs under the Ri Dynasty but also some records of important historical facts about our neighbouring countries.

The "Rijosillok" had been compiled uninterruptedly over a long period; the scale of its publication work was big; and it exhibits a high level of printing art attained in Korea in those days.

Particularly historiographically, the "Rijosillok" is comprehensive, rich in historical data, detailed in description, and objective within the limit the feudalistic historical science allowed.

Start of Compilation

The compilation of the "Rijosillok" had been systematically conducted since the founding of the Ri Dynasty.

The "Rijosillok," compiled in some three years' time after the death of each king, contains a chronicle of events that happened under his reign.

Work on the first "Rijosillok" started in 1413, the 13th year of the second king Taejong, with the compilation of the 15-volume "Biographical Record of King Taejo" dealing with the history under the reign of the Dynasty's first king Taejo. This work was undertaken by Ha Ryun, a high-ranking official of the *Chunchu-gwan* (a history-writing institution), and others.

Historiographers

The state institution of *Chunchu-gwan* close to the royal household regularly conducted the collection and classification of historical data and undertook writing the history of each reign after the king's death.

Ryong-ui jong (Prime Minister) was concurrently put in charge of the *Chunchu-gwan*.

Compiling Methods

The "Rijosillok" of the successive reigns were written in a chronological order. But the "Rijosillok" of the reign of the fourth king Sejong has, in addition to the volumes written in a chronological order, supplementary volumes dedicated to the rules governing the state's rituals and functions, musical notes and geography. The "Rijosillok" of the reign of the seventh king Sejo contains two volumes of musical notes.

The data for the "Rijosillok" were collected from:

A. The records of administration drawn up by the historiographers of the *Chunchu-gwan* on the basis of the reports of government offices;

B. The records of personal experience of the historiographers, their views and historical data containing records of secret matters;

C. The records of the personal experience of the officials who had been to foreign countries;

D. Various reports from local government officials;

E. The Diary of the *Sunggonggwan*, a government organ which delivered the king's orders and received the reports on the execution of the orders and which exercised the function of informing the king of the execution of important administrative work and of political matters and conveying information to the government organs;

F. *Ilsongrok* (a diary), which was originally the diary of the king himself but in which, later, his subjects made entry of the administrative work for the king;

G. Minutes of *Bibyonsa*. *Bibyonsa* was a government organ which discussed and adopted decisions on matters related to border regions, military affairs and diplomacy.

Publication and Preservation

Biographical records of successive kings were printed soon after they were compiled and then kept in a history library.

In 1592, before the outbreak of the Imjin Patriotic War fought against Japanese aggression, four copies of the "Rijosillok" came off the press and one copy was kept in the *Chunchu-gwan* of the royal court and the other three in local history libraries in Chungju in Chungchong Province, So'ngju in Gyongsang Province and Chonju in Cholla Province. Three copies, except the one kept in the history library in Chonju, were burned to ashes by the Japanese aggressors during the Imjin Patriotic War.

It is in the preservation of the "Rijosillok," too, that patriotism of our people found its higher expression when the country was in peril.

In the early days of the war, when the enemy occupied Seoul and Pyongyang, an ordinary scholar in Chonju named Son Hong Rok transferred the "Rijosillok" from Chonju in the southern part of Korea to Haeju in Hwanghae Province and then to Mt. Myohyang in Pyong-an Province covering a long way, in order to save the "Rijosillok" from war damage.

The first printed edition of the "Rijosillok" of the Ri Dynasty has been kept to date thanks to his patriotic, self-sacrificing efforts.

After the Imjin Patriotic War, three more copies were printed from the surviving original edition. The printing took three years. Altogether five copies of the "Rijosillok" remained—one copy of the first edition, three copies of the second edition and the last manuscript of the second edition for proof-reading.

The five copies of the "Rijosillok" were preserved in the *Chunchu-gwan* in Seoul, and in the history libraries in Mt. Jo'ngjok on the island of Kanghwa, Mt. Myohyang in Pyong-an Province, Mt. Taebaek in Gyongsang Province, Mt. Odae in Gangwon Province. Later the copy in the history library in Mt. Myohyang was transferred to the history library in Mt. Jo'ksang in Cholla Province and most of the volumes of the copy preserved in Seoul had been lost in the course of many incidents by the closing days of the Ri Dynasty. The copy preserved in Mt. Odae was shipped to Tokyo by the Japanese imperialists after their occupation and was later burned to ashes during the great earthquake in 1923.

At present, three copies remain. A few photostatic copies of the "Rijosillok" have been put out.

Pak Min Su

More Relics of Ancient Korea Unearthed

Recently more relics of ancient Korea, the first Korean state founded around the fifth century B.C., were unearthed in the Pyongyang area and in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province.

AT RAKRANG, PYONGYANG

Among the new finds excavated in Jo'ngbaek-dong, Rakrang District, Pyongyang, are production tools, arms and trappings. Arms include a 380 mm. long and 48 mm. wide dagger whose handle is "goose-fleshed" so it may not be slippery, one sword with a long sharp blade and pointed tip, and two spears with triangle tips evidently attached to wooden handles.

AT SINCHON, S. HWANGHAE PROVINCE

From Uryong-ri, Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, one hooked, double-edged sword was unearthed, which is 98 cm. long including the handle.

Among the production tools are iron axes and chisels. The two iron axes are drawing the attention of the specialists.

What is indicative of the metallurgical level of those days are the big horse bells, bronze rings and fixtures and other ornaments unearthed this time.

Cultural Relics Protected

Many valuable relics are being brought to light through a nation-wide movement thanks to the government measures for the preservation of cultural relics.

Last year the Korean Ethnographical Museum was replenished with more than 720 articles newly unearthed by local inhabitants.

Among the 5,000 new exhibits at the Korean History Museum are relics of the Ancient Korea (5th-4th century B.C.) including a dagger with hilt, and ear-rings and other relics of the Silla Dynasty (1st Century B.C.-10th Century A.D.)

Korean Folktale

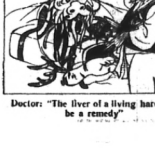
A HARE AND A TURTLE

Written by Pak Hung Byong
Drawn by Sin Chang Hak

The story of "A Hare and a Turtle" we print here is a brief outline of a popular Koreaq folkstory, the "Tale of a Hare."

In the 18th century the tale was adapted for pansori or a ballad having an element of drama.

The protolype of the "Tale of a Hare" was from a folklore which, current from the sixth to the seventh centuries in Korea, appeared in the biographical sketches of Kim Yu Sin contained in the "History of Three Kingdoms" (compiled in 1145). —Ed.



Doctor: "The liver of a living hare would be a remedy"

Once upon a time, the Dragon King fell ill. He consulted a doctor, who told him that the liver of a living hare would be a remedy.

The Dragon King sumhoned his subjects and told them: "The doctor says the liver of a living hare will be a remedy for my ailment. To get that stuff, you have to go out to the earth and catch a hare alive. Is there anyone, I want to know, who is sure he can carry out this job?"

Response came from a one-thousand-year-old turtle, who stepped forward and volunteered for the job. "Ugly as I am, I think I'm equal to the job. I'll make a journey swimming across the sea over to the land and crawling my way on the

Worker-Composer

The workers' art group in the Pyongyang Silk Mill has a talented "composer" named Choe Jae Won. He is a repairman by trade and a music instructor in the workers' art group. He is a promising composer who is developing his talent with the help of the beginners' section of the Musicians' Union and the creative staff of the Pyongyang City Mass Culture Hall. In the past five years he has composed the music to scores of songs.

It was when he was in a textile engineering school that he acquired a taste for music. Whenever he found time to spare after studying the subjects he was majoring in, he from time to time went to the music hall to practise on the piano. His interest grew as he made progress step by step in his musical study.

Before long he was able to play some easy tunes on the piano. He was not yet a member of the instrumental music section of the art group, but he won the admiration for his talent displayed in studying the piano. At that time, he did not expect that some day he himself could write the music to songs. He was only making a hobby of it.

At any rate, a small change took place in his life.

In 1958 he finished the school with top honours and was sent to work as a repairman at the spinning shop of the Pyongyang Silk Mill. The seething realities at the mill where workers were up for the building of a prosperous country, stimulated his musical interest. This made him give up his resolve to keep himself a bit away from the piano and accordion in order to concentrate his whole mind upon learning a trade when he took up a job at the mill. When the day's work was over, he would find himself tempted to go to the club, captivated by piano melodies flowing out of it.

Thus he became a member of the music group and began studying music theories in real earnest under the guidance of professional musicians who often visited his mill.

Worker-composer Choe Jae Won

A few months later, at the recommendation of the head of the club, he was enrolled in the short course for beginners organized by the Musicians' Union.

He presented solo piece "The Heart of a Spinner" as his graduation work.

My heart throbs with joy
And silver threads dance
When floral patterns form
A rainbow on silks.

The song begins with these words and this was a theme upon which he had had an urge to write music since he began to work as a repairman at the spinning shop.

The music to this song was rated as the best among the graduation works, aired by radio and became popular with the spinners. Listening to this song one pictures to himself the spinners threading their way between the looms with springy steps.

He has composed the music to many songs since then, while continuing his study of music.

He made untiring efforts to reflect in his music various aspects of the activities of the employees of the mill, going beyond the limits of his spinning shop.

Twenty-five pieces of his works have been printed in publications and four of them have won prizes in national contests.

His solo piece "To Continue to Render Great Services" was sung by Merited Artists Choe Chang Ilin of the Korean People's Army Song and Dance Troupe and his another solo piece "Our Capital Pyongyang" by a soprano of the State Symphony Orchestra. Not long ago, he wrote a duet "We Wove Cloth under Enemy's Fire." He is now writing the music to a ballad about the endeavours of the workers for technical innovation. The next music he plans to write is to the song "We Will Rush Forth with Silks in Our Arms" dealing with the country's reunification.

Han Hyang Ran

FILM SHOW MARKING ARMY DAY

A ten-day film show (Feb. 1-10) is now open in various parts of the country, in celebration of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Put on the screen in this period are "A Woman Guerrilla" (Part I and II), "While in the Army," "Torpedo-boat No. 51" and others dealing with the revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's and the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Army soldiers and the people during the Patriotic War of Liberation (1950-53).

New films produced by the Korean Feature Film Studio and the February 8 Film Studio are also being shown.

Feature Film "OUTPOST 'SEA-GULL'"

was produced by the February 8 Film Studio.

Script by Sin Un Ho and Sin Hyon Song, direction by Bak Dong Yon and camera work by Choe Tae Guk and Jo'ng Se Yong, this film is about the heroic struggle waged by sailors of the Korean People's Armed Forces who discharge their reconnoitring duties boldly and resourcefully in a coastal city behind the enemy line. Heroine Su Ryon, a radio operator, plays the most active part. She makes every possible effort to accomplish her task, withstanding all trials and sorrows — enemy's threat, blackmailing and appeasement, death of the outpost leader, and misunderstanding by her lover's father, a light-house keeper.

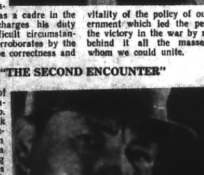
Feature Film "PEOPLE IN HAKSU-RI VILLAGE"

was produced by the Korean Feature Film Studio.

Script by Han Bok Gyu, direction by Jo Sik and camera work by Hoh Ui Sun, this film has its scenes laid in a village liberated from the enemy through the counter-attack of the Korean People's Army during the Patriotic War of Liberation.

Hak Jun is assigned to work as a cadre in the village. He discharges his duty faithfully in difficult circumstances. This film corroborates by the medium of art the correctness and vitality of the policy of our Government which led the people to the victory in the war by rallying behind it all the masses with whom we could unite.

Feature Film "THE SECOND ENCOUNTER"



is a production of the Korean Feature Film Studio.

Script by Bak Sung Su, direction by Choe Nam Son and camera work by Song Gwang Il, this film begins with the arrest of spy Jon Tae Ho by security-man Ri Se Chol and then describes how the hero Se Chol met Tae Ho for the second time during the Patriotic War of Liberation. In those days, Se Chol, disguising himself as an intelligence officer of the South Korean puppet army, works actively to make a whole-sale arrest of the enemy's spy group which has sneaked into North Korea.

U.S. intelligence adviser Harrison and the other enemy spies are rounded up by our security-men who have a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and a keen wit. But Tae Ho, chief staff officer of the enemy intelligence organ, manages to escape and flees southward.

He sneaks into North Korea again 15 years later and this leads to his arrest

Exhibition of Sketches in Honour of Army Day

An exhibition of sketches devoted to the 19th anniversary of the Korean People's Army (February 8) opened at the Pyongyang Art Museum on the 7th. On display are a large number of sketches made on the spot by our artists depicting the realities of life at People's Army units and in all spheres of industry, agriculture, education and culture.

The artists reflect with a distinct style of drawing the militant optimism of our armymen in their military service and the dynamic features of our working people and militiamen who are promoting economic construction in parallel with defence building, with hammer or sickle in one hand and rifle in the other.

The sketch exhibition is drawing many visitors every day.

Turtle: "I will get the liver of a flying hare"

The turtle asks a painter to draw a picture of a hare

earth. Neither the fishermen nor the woodmen will recognize me because I look like a leaf of a tree when floating on the sea and like a water-melon when lying flat on the ground. When I come across a hare, I'll cajole him into coming along with me by promising him a high position here in our kingdom. I believe my plan will work."

The Dragon King was highly pleased to hear about the turtle's plan. He ordered a painter in his kingdom to draw the picture of a hare immediately. When the picture was ready, it was handed to the turtle, who folded it and tucked it away in a corner of his ducked neck to keep it from getting wet.

The turtle travelled over the sea tens of thousands of *ri* (one *ri* is 400 metres) before he swam ashore where spring was in full swing.

He stretched his neck out and took out the picture of a hare. Carrying the picture with him, the turtle crawled his way up a hill where he saw restless squirrels, coward roe deers, long-tailed foxes, dull-witted bears and other animals. But he could not find the hare among them. He looked around and some way up the hill was an animal hopping about the bush, gnawing off blades of grass and nibbling at the young shoots of bush clovers.

That was a hare, the turtle concluded. He went up to him and, beaming with joy, accosted him:

(Continued on Page 16)

Contestants in the men's 10,000-metre event

Nat'l Skating Contest Held

Over 600 skaters from various parts of the country met in the 1967 National Skating Contests that opened on January 29 in Ganggye, Jagang Province, in honour of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Twenty-six of the entrants — skaters selected at the elimination matches in factories and other enterprises and schools as well as at the preliminaries in cities, counties and provinces (municipalities) and members of the central sports clubs and provincial sports training centres — set new records, showing the rapid development of the skating technique in Korea. Incidentally, the national contests last year saw only two skaters establishing new records.

A distinctive feature was the good performances put up by the newcomers and the appearance of many promising reserves.

Such promising new faces were So'nu Yong Ik (North Hamgyong Province) who won first place in all-round total in the metre speed-skating contest in the division for the higher technical schools; Song Gum So'n (North Hwanghae Province) who was placed first in the women's speedskating contest in the division for teachers and Ri Du Ju (Moranbong club) who rewrote the record and came first in the men's 10,000-metre event.

Veterans have also made big progress.

In the women's speedskating contest in the division for the central sports clubs, An So'n Ja (Moranbong club) set a new record in the 3,000-metre winning it, and Kim Ok Sun (February 8th club) headed the final standing after the conclusion of all events. Thus she proved to be one of the best skaters of the nation.

The results of the five-day contests are as follows:

In the provincial division, first place in all-round total went to Pyongyang City, in the college division the winner was the Pyongyang Physical Culture College and in the division for the central sports clubs top place was taken by the February 8th club.

The Ganggye Agricultural College won the ice-hockey event.

Students of the Hyesan Higher Medical School, Ryanggang Province, presented the mass skating-dance "We Are Ready."

Skaters from Pyongyang City, winner in all-round total in the provincial division

KOREAN HALL At Leipzig Fair

A Korean Hall will be set up at the Leipzig Spring Fair in Germany which is scheduled to be open from March 5 to 14. Quantities of commodities are being sent to Leipzig to be displayed in the Korean Hall there. Among them are various kinds of machines, tools, minerals, metal goods, chemicals, light industry goods, ginseng, hop and cigarettes.

About 2,000 items from various trade corporations of Korea are to be displayed.

Korean trade corporations had their commodities displayed at the Leipzig Autumn Fair last year and achieved good results.

Korean traders think the coming Spring Fair will also provide a good chance for entering into active contacts with traders from various countries.

TRADE WITH CEYLON

Some time ago, a trade business delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited Ceylon with which our country has long had trade relations was to study the markets of that country on the spot and explore the possibilities of further expanding trade between the two countries.

During its about 20-day stay in Ceylon, the delegation met officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and traders of Ceylon and discussed a number of business problems for the further development of trade between both countries.

The Ceylonese traders showed a keen interest in buying machines, cement, fabrics, marine products, steel materials and chemicals from Korea. The Korean delegation showed its interest in importing from Ceylon crude rubber and other goods.

As a result of the contacts the delegation had in Ceylon, contracts were signed which provide for Ceylon's import from Korea machine-tools, electric motors, tools and a number of other goods and Korea's import from Ceylon crude rubber and other goods.

KOREAN Stamps

The D.P.R.K. Ministry of Communications issued on November 20, 1966 a set of four stamps (four colours, Offset, 42 × 23) on increased production and economy.

Stamp 1. Tender care and economy of materials (10 *jon*)

The stamp shows that to practice economy of materials is of great national economic significance in managing the life of the nation economically.

Stamp 2. Increase in per-capita output (10 *jon*)

A smelter is portrayed in the centre of the stamp to underscore the importance the increase in the per-capita output has in the development of the national economy.

Stamp 3. Priority to the extractive industry (40 *jon*)

Miners on their way to pits carrying rock-drills with them are depicted to show the resolve of the working class who have risen up in response to the call of the government to give priority to the extractive industry, the first process in industry.

(Continued from Page 15)

"Hello, Mr. Hare! I'm glad to meet you. I'm a turtle from the sea."

The hare stared at the turtle pricking up his ears and rolling his eyes.

"What an ugly creature you are! What a hoarse voice, what a long neck and what a flat back you devil have!" the hare mumbled.

"Do you know who I am? A famous boss in the sea. By the way, how are you getting along here in the mountain, Mr. Hare?"

The hare, for his part, spoke boastingly of the mountain where he was living.

"You may boast of the mountain. But the kingdom under the waters, I tell you, is still better than your place. We have in our kingdom the Dragon Palace built of glittering jewels and all sorts of fine things. We take nice food and enjoy ourselves singing and dancing all day long. You'll find no hunters, no fierce tigers and no dreadful eagles there in our kingdom. You will live peacefully and comfortably in our kingdom, I assure you.

"Your kingdom appears to be a paradise. Yet there is no way for me to get there, since I don't know how to swim."

"Don't worry about it, Mr. Hare! I'll carry you on my back, if you wish. The Dragon King has long been wishing to meet you since he learned you are a witty creature. He'll certainly offer you a high position."

(To be continued)

Carrying the picture with him, the turtle crawls his way up a hill to find a hare

"The kingdom under the waters is better than your place"

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price 10 *jon* No. 13014